

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Bonn Spy Allegedly Advanced Despite Security Suspensions

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, May 1.—Allegations that Gunter Guillaume was an East German spy were passed on to Chancellor Willy Brandt more than three years ago, the West German intelligence service said today, yet apparently this had no effect on Mr. Guillaume's rise to become one of the chancellor's closest aides.

The statement by the West German Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the agency charged with state security, was possibly the most damaging development so far in the spy scandal.

The statement confirmed reports that both its West Berlin office and an unofficial organization known as the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists raised questions about Mr. Guillaume when he joined Mr. Brandt's office in 1970 in a minor position. These reports were passed on to the chancellor's office, which at that time was making its own routine security check on Mr. Guillaume.

They were apparently ignored, as Mr. Guillaume was given a top-secret clearance. The man then in charge of Mr. Brandt's office was Horst Ehmke, now minister of posts and technology. The statement put out here today did not go into detail about the charges raised against Mr. Guillaume, who came to West Germany in 1959 and worked his way up in the Social Democratic party organization. But reports from Berlin said Mr. Guillaume had been spotted as an East German agent in 1955, and that at one point, West Berlin authorities put out an alarm for him.

Mr. Ehmke answered the statement, not by denying that incriminating information was in fact relayed to him, but by putting the blame back on the Office for the Protection of the Constitution. Mr. Ehmke pointed out that, although not specifically responsible for the security check on Mr. Guillaume in 1970, the office had in fact carried it out as it did for other federal officials.

Mr. Ehmke said the security office had not raised any opposition to the employment of Mr. Guillaume. In what appeared another serious lapse, no security check was asked for on Mr. Guillaume when he was appointed as a personal aide to Mr. Brandt.

Mr. Ehmke said the security office had not raised any opposition to the employment of Mr. Guillaume. In what appeared another serious lapse, no security check was asked for on Mr. Guillaume when he was appointed as a personal aide to Mr. Brandt.

A brief dispatch by the official news agency, ADN, made no reference to the cause of Bonn's displeasure, the discovery of the East German spy.

French Pay Base Up

PARIS, May 1 (UPI).—The French cabinet today raised the minimum wage 6 percent to 5.85 francs (about \$1.25) an hour. The French basic wage has now risen 28 percent since last May 1.



ISRAELI KILL—Photo released by the Israeli Air Force is said to show an Israeli plane catching a Syrian Soviet-built MiG-17 in its gunshots during big air battle Monday.

On Golan Line Disengagement

Kissinger, in Egypt, Confers With Sadat

From Wire Dispatches
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 1.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here last night and immediately conferred with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as part of an effort to build a broad base of support for a compromise troop-separation agreement between Israel and Syria.

The mood for the meeting, held at a time of rapidly improving Egyptian-American friendship, was symbolized by Mr. Sadat, who told the new Mr. Kissinger that "you're among Henry's family."

After discussing the Middle East situation, including Mr. Kissinger's ideas for bringing about an Israeli-Syrian disengagement when he begins shuttling between Jerusalem and Damascus later this week, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Kissinger had a private dinner with their wives at the government villa east of this ancient city on the Mediterranean.

Mr. Kissinger and his wife spent this morning sightseeing at the Roman amphitheater and baths and later at the Greco-Roman museum here.

In a May Day speech, Mr. Sadat defended his policy of disengagement with Israel and rapprochement with the United States.

He reiterated that the United States had changed its policy "from complete disregard of Arab threats to a sense of the dangers latent in the situation and a serious effort to find a solution."

"There are political adolescents who do not see the changes that have taken place on the Arab and international levels," Mr. Sadat said, in a scornful attack on his critics.

"When Kissinger goes to Moscow and Peking, that is fine. But when he comes to Cairo, Damascus or Algiers, then that is treason," he said.

Laos Coalition Will Accept Aid

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 1 (UPI).—In its first major action since assuming national power three weeks ago, the coalition government of Laos agreed yesterday to accept continuing financial aid from non-Communist countries to bolster the chronically weak economy.

The government's decision to accept the aid—about \$30 million from the United States, France, Britain, Australia and Japan—provided the first concrete evidence that the Communist-led Pathet Lao faction of the new coalition intended to put political and ideological arguments aside in order to get vitally needed assistance from abroad.

Like the rightists and neutralists in the coalition, the Pathet Lao has apparently decided not to refuse aid from any country as long as the giver does not attach unacceptable conditions to it.

Mr. Sadat said tonight that he had "full confidence" that Mr. Kissinger would work out a disengagement agreement. He also said he may take up with Mr. Kissinger the possibility of U.S. arms supplies for Egypt. He said the subject had not been discussed yet.

Mr. Sadat emphasized that President Hafez al-Assad of Syria "has the final word" with Mr. Kissinger about a Syrian-Israeli troop separation.

Explaining his role, the Egyptian leader said: "We are discussing all the possibilities."

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Kissinger wound up talks with President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. As he was leaving Algiers yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kissinger said that he had "increased hope" for the success of the disengagement talks as the result of what he called the "understanding and support" given him by Mr. Boumedienne.

Aboard the Air Force 707 jet flight between Algeria and Egypt, a senior U.S. official said that the talks with Mr. Boumedienne had the same goal as those held Monday in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and those with Mr. Sadat to gain support from leaders and governments that have influence with Syria for a compromise disengagement accord which would fall short of the demands made up to now by Syria.

Mr. Kissinger in return has emphasized that he expects the Israelis, whom he will visit tomorrow, to make some concessions as well. He will go to Damascus on Friday. U.S. officials have said that Israel and Syria have rejected the plans submitted by each other and therefore a middle ground must be found.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Mr. Kissinger would make an unscheduled return visit to Egypt on Saturday after taking Israel's proposals to Syria, and then would fly the same day to Amman.

Institutions Get EEC Surplus Beef At Low Prices

LUXEMBOURG, May 1 (UPI).—Surplus beef from the Common Market will be sold cheaply to public institutions to dispose of the 70,000 tons held because market prices have fallen below the levels guaranteed to farmers. It has been announced by the European Economic Community.

The EEC also called on its farm ministers to explain to consumers that farmers are not being paid enough for beef. Pierre Lardinois, the EEC farm commissioner, said: "Governments have a duty to tell the public that prices at the producers' end for nearly all kinds of meat have fallen drastically."

The farm ministers agreed that EEC countries which import beef from outside the Common Market will be obliged to buy an equal amount from EEC stocks first.

In a parallel meeting here, EEC ministers with a responsibility for development aid to Third World countries agreed in principle to increase assistance to associated nations hurt most by the oil-price increase. However, the British minister, Mrs. Judith Hart, criticized the present distribution of aid, which favors African countries.

Her call for a "more balanced distribution of community aid on a worldwide basis" was strongly supported by the Netherlands, West Germany and Ireland.

Trinidad Rejects Death Appeal

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, May 1 (AP).—The Appeal Court here yesterday dismissed the appeal of former London black power leader Abdul Malik against his sentence to death.

The court also refused to commute his sentence to life imprisonment and rejected his plea for a psychiatric examination.

Malik was sentenced to hang for killing a barber nearly two years ago.

Chile Embassy Bombed

SAN SALVADOR, May 1 (Reuters).—Leftist guerrillas heavily damaged the Chilean Embassy here yesterday with a powerful bomb, police said. No one was inside.

Assad Declines to Follow Egypt's Lead

Syria Will Not Diversify Sources of Arms

By C.L. Sulzberger

DAMASCUS (UPI).—Syria has no intention of following Egypt's lead by diversifying the sources of its arms supplies, which at present are almost entirely Russian. At the same time, Moscow has assured Damascus that it favors a "just solution" of the Arab-Israeli problem "as we see it."

In these words, President Hafez al-Assad, an air force commander who gained control of this country by a coup d'etat in 1970 and was elected President by 98 percent of the voters in a 1971 referendum, summarized his basic views on the current situation between Syria and Israel. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is coming here this week to try and tranquilize the violent situation. It will not be easy.

Mr. Assad emphasized: "The Arab people cannot keep silent while Israeli occupation of their lands continues. Since the October war this area cannot return to the previous condition of no peace, no war."

"What is now happening [between Syria and Israel] is war. It is at present confined to the Syrian front. Whether it is escalated depends on Israel and whether Israel is prepared to relinquish the Arab territories it seized in 1967 and to restore the rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

A Prediction
"If Israel is not ready to do this, the war will inevitably escalate," he said.

Acknowledging that the U.S. secretary of state was expected to arrive here Friday, he did not exclude the possibility that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (who recently talked in Geneva with Mr. Kissinger) might also come to Damascus. "In the near future."

Only if Mr. Gromyko has promised Mr. Kissinger to apply persuasion or pressure on the Soviet side does there seem any chance that some concession by the Israelis—rather than total acceptance of Mr. Assad's terms—might produce a compromise leading to military disengagement on the Golan Heights front.

"Wars are not our hobby," Mr. Assad said. "But our interpretation of UN Resolution 242 means Israeli withdrawal from all territory occupied in 1967 and since, plus recognition of all Palestinian Arab rights. That alone will comprise a just peace."

He indicated on several occasions that the Syrian

side that the Soviet Union accepted this definition and that Damascus relied on Moscow. But he emphasized that "there is no connection between what is now happening at the front and my forthcoming talks with Dr. Kissinger."

During the last six or seven weeks there has been a steady escalation of fighting between the Syrian and Israeli forces.

Mr. Assad said he was in constant contact with the United States and the Soviet Union on the "current situation" and "the two superpowers have special responsibility. We presume both

are working for the establishment of a just peace. "What is now happening at the front has no connection with either power, positively or negatively."

On the subject of diversifying arms sources, the President was quietly resolute. "For Syria it has not been considered as a policy," he said. "In fact there have been no circumstances or conditions that might force us to consider such a policy."

Then, with a sudden smile and the only glint of humor in our earnest talk, he added: "At any rate we have had no offers."

Israelis Say Level of Clashes On Golan Is Relatively Light

TEL AVIV, May 1 (Reuters).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today visited Israeli troops along the Golan Heights, where sporadic artillery duels continued.

But the military command said the level of clashes today—the eve of a visit here by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—was relatively light compared to some days in the past eight weeks.

In Damascus, the Syrian regime claimed that its forces destroyed one Israeli tank and an arms dump in clashes before dawn. It reported that "artillery duels continued without letup on Mount Hermon."

Fatigue Clash
A communiqué said that Syrian and Israeli tanks also clashed, trading machine-gun fire and grenades.

"Our heavy artillery pounded enemy tank concentrations in various sectors of the front," the communiqué said.

It made no mention of any Syrian losses on the six-day consecutive day of fighting on the Golan Heights.

Israel admitted to at least three wounded in today's exchanges, largely confined to the sectors around the area it captured in the October war.

Defense Ministry sources said that among the places visited by Gen. Dayan and the commander of the northern front, Maj. Gen. Rafael Eitan, were the Israeli positions on Mount Hermon and the town of Kuneitra, just inside the 1967 cease-fire lines.

The question of whether Israel is prepared to give up this town will be at the center of talks with Mr. Kissinger tomorrow. A senior military officer, briefing foreign correspondents today, said that Kuneitra itself had little military value, but three hills to the west were useful for defensive purposes.

But he said the decision was more a political question than a military one.

He also expressed the opinion that the Syrians, despite the fact that their forces were back to their pre-October strength, were as interested as Israel in getting a disengagement, although doubts remained about Soviet intentions and whether the negotiating gap between the two sides might not be too wide.

He also said that the Syrians

Rain Is Swelling Italy Waterways

ROME, May 1 (UPI).—Heavy rain fell on most of Italy today and a number of rivers and streams spilled over their banks. No immediate flood threats to cities or large towns were reported. Five days of steady rain in Piedmont swelled the Po, Italy's largest river. Its crest still had not reached the Po delta. But two tributaries of the Po spilled over on farmlands and cut out the Bologna-Milan autostrada.

The Tiber was only 20 inches below danger level at Orte, 50 miles upstream from Rome. Its tributary, the Arno, overflowed near Tivoli.

Three Bombs in Milan

MILAN, May 1 (AP).—Three time-bombs exploded yesterday outside three police stations in downtown Milan, causing minor damage to the buildings and shattering hundreds of windows, police said.

Demand Complete Independence

Guinea Rebels Are Suspicious of Spinola

By Thomas Johnson

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 1 (UPI).—African guerrilla leaders in Portuguese Guinea, or Guinea-Bissau as they call it, regard Gen. Antonio de Spinoza's "solution" for the colonial wars as totally unacceptable.

This correspondent recently spent 10 days with the rebels in Guinea-Bissau. While the trip took place before the coup in Lisbon that brought Gen. Spinoza to power, there was considerable talk about him among the rebels.

It centered on his proposal for a federation of the African colonies with Portugal as set forth in his book, "Portugal and the Future."

The inescapable conclusion was that the rebels regard Gen. Spinoza as potentially a more difficult enemy than the preceding regime led by Premier Marcello Caetano.

Africans in this capital who are familiar with the struggle in Guinea-Bissau say that recent reports from Lisbon seem to confirm the rebels' fears. Gen. Spinoza has been quoted as saying he had no intention of granting independence to the African territories.

Gen. Spinoza conceded in his book that it was not possible to defeat the guerrilla armies by military means alone. During his five-year tenure as governor general of Portuguese Guinea he took a number of initiatives that won

a grudging respect from even his African foes. Thus they feel that in many ways the less "enlightened" policies of the Lisbon Old Guard might have been easier to combat.

Joachim Baro, a guerrilla fighter with the African party for the Liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) said Gen. Spinoza "could be charming, convincing and inspiring among his own men and among Africans."

Mr. Baro, who served under Gen. Spinoza as an officer in the Portuguese Army 10 years ago, said the general would sometimes fly into a village "in one of our liberated zones, and while his troops fanned out to protect him, he would meet in a mud hut with village elders."

A Flask of Brandy
"He would pour a flask of brandy into a calabash," Mr. Baro recalled, "and drink with the Africans and tell them, 'Look, I am here with you. I am here because I am your friend. Where is the PAIGC? They are in Paris or Moscow. But I am here. I am your friend.'"

Mr. Baro said such a "disconcerting" move, whom the rebels were trying to organize.

Before retiring in 1964, Gen. Spinoza publicly advocated "a Guinea administered fundamentally by its own sons within a Portuguese community" with promises of "a greater

autonomy" as well as good pay for the general recruited a black African army to fight alongside the Portuguese.

The People's Congress
A part of the new Portuguese image in the regions that the still hold is the People's Congress, an amalgam of more than 500 local African and religious leaders who meet periodically with Portuguese officials.

Through the congress, community groups can seek assistance for such programs as well-digging, road-building, health centers and the like.

Africans opposed to Portuguese rule have noted, however, that the People's Congress was set up only after the PAIGC's extensive system of schools, stores and hospitals was begun, and that while Portugal ruled its territories for centuries, the territories have been as solely for the commercial benefit of Portugal and are among Africa's least developed regions.

Full Independence
The PAIGC leader in Africa, Amilcar Cabral, said the territory will serve as a base for guerrilla operations against the rest of white-ruled southern Africa.

"Call me. I'd like to hear it from you personally."

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

"A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think."

J.P. 101-150

Ellsberg Break-In Case

Ehrlichman Lawyers to Ask Nixon, Kissinger to Testify

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—Attorneys for former presidential assistant John Ehrlichman said yesterday that it will be "necessary" to call President Nixon and other high government officials to testify in support of their claim that the Ellsberg case burglary was tied on national security grounds.

Ex-Official in Maryland Gets 5 Years

From Wire Dispatches

BALTIMORE, May 1.—A federal judge today sentenced former Baltimore County Executive Dale Larson to serve five years in prison for extortion and tax evasion. The case stemmed from a 1968 probe of political corruption in Maryland.

Larson could have faced sentences totaling more than 200 years and heavy fines. The judge held a brief news conference in which he charged that Larson "was a greedy, sick and dishonest man who used his position to extort money and to defraud the public service. They would have convicted the Pope."

Larson, 57, a Democrat who served former Vice-President Spiro Agnew as the leader of Baltimore County's government, was sentenced to five years on his conviction of conspiracy to extort money and five years on conviction of income-tax evasion. The two terms to be served concurrently.

10 Days to Appeal
In sentencing Larson, the judge gave him 10 days to appeal conviction and released him on his own recognizance. Larson's attorney, Norman Ramsey, said an appeal would be filed promptly.

Larson, who stepped down from office last week after a 16-month political career in Baltimore County, was convicted of evading \$7 in federal taxes from 1969 through 1972 and extorting cash from architects and others totaling \$38,820 in return for county contracts.

Larson resigned after U.S. District Judge Joseph Young let his motions for a new trial. Larson's former aide, William H. Young, testified against Larson at the trial, has been on probation for two years and paid \$5,000 following a plea of guilty to a charge of conspiracy to defraud.

Young was then a member of the National Security Council and Mr. Kissinger was then Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on national security.

During his confirmation hearings in the Senate last September, Mr. Kissinger said he had no knowledge of Mr. Young's activities, nor of the activities of the unit.

In pretrial papers filed at U.S. District Court, Mr. Ehrlichman's attorneys also said they intended to call as witnesses Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, White House counsel Fred Buzhardt, presidential assistant Alexander Haig, CIA director William Colby and Daniel Ellsberg himself.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in an affidavit that President Nixon approved of the break-in at the office of Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist after it had occurred and ordered the Justice Department to keep hands off the case.

Mr. Ehrlichman said Mr. Nixon spoke about the break-in at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding in Beverly Hills, Calif., on at least two occasions in Mr. Ehrlichman's presence.

Case Dismissed
The first instance occurred on April 12, 1973, he said, when he heard Mr. Nixon discussing the case with Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen in a telephone call from Camp David.

Mr. Ehrlichman said that President said, in substance: "You and your department stay out of that. That is strictly a national security matter. I know you have to enforce the laws but as President, I have to protect the national security and that comes first. As President, I am instructing you to take no action whatever on that matter."

Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized that the President had indicated his "after-the-fact approval of this effort to secure evidence of Ellsberg's motives and potential."

He also suggested that Mr. Kissinger knew more about the role of the White House "plumbers" unit, which carried out the burglary, and of one of the unit's members, former White House aide David Young, than Mr. Kissinger has said previously.

In a similar affidavit filed Monday, former presidential aide Charles Colson suggested that Mr. Kissinger had played a role in White House discussions that led to the formation of the "plumbers" and might have known about the group's general operations.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in his affidavit that following a meeting at San Clemente, Calif., in mid-July of 1971, Mr. Nixon decided that he wanted a White House aide put in charge of investigations of news leaks of classified information, and that Mr. Young "was proposed as a possible choice."

Mr. Young was then a member of the National Security Council and Mr. Kissinger was then Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on national security.

During his confirmation hearings in the Senate last September, Mr. Kissinger said he had no knowledge of Mr. Young's activities, nor of the activities of the unit.

House Committee Backs Bill for Oil Tax Reform

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—The House Ways and Means Committee approved an oil tax reform bill yesterday and also agreed on a long list of items for possible action as part of a general tax reform bill. The list did not include a personal income tax cut.

Among the items were tax shelters, treatment of capital gains, tax simplification, depletion allowances for minerals and estate and gift taxes.

The oil tax bill, approved 14 to 6, is expected to hike the petroleum industry's taxes by \$13 billion to \$14 billion, if passed by Congress.

Under the measure, the oil depletion allowance would be phased out by 1979, while a temporary new excise tax would be imposed on windfall profits earned during the energy shortage.

In other action, the Senate yesterday confirmed William Simon as secretary of the treasury without debate or dissent.

Also confirmed was David Macdonald as an assistant secretary of the treasury.

The House yesterday passed a bill appropriating almost \$2.7 billion for research on a wide variety of energy sources, conventional and exotic. The appropriation, sent to the Senate by a 392-4 vote, is more than \$60 million over President Nixon's budget requests and represents an increase of almost 70 percent over the amount spent for comparable purposes this year.



FREE—Victor Samuelson (in foreground) at Miami airport Tuesday en route home after his release Monday by Marxist Argentine guerrillas. Mr. Samuelson, 36, manager of an Exxon subsidiary refinery at Campora, Argentina, was freed after 144 days and payment of a \$142-million ransom. He has now joined his family at Hilton Head Island, S. C.

Despite Reported Warning

Nixon Considered Committed To 'Hard Line' on Subpoenas

(Continued from Page 1)

is relevant to its investigation—not the President; that part of the value of having the tapes themselves lies in such nuances as inflection and tone—neither of which is possible to evaluate in a written transcript—and that the House, not Mr. Nixon, should define the rules under which its impeachment inquiry will be conducted.

The President's strategy was described this way by one of his principal political advisers: "If we can put out enough (in the tapes) that is clearly exculpatory and ambiguous we might beat impeachment—might. Otherwise we can't do it... We must give the Republicans and potentially helpful Democrats reasons for honest doubt. That's what they need. Then there is a possibility they might not impeach."

Impeachment, the bringing of formal charges against a president, requires a majority vote of the House. Conviction, which amounts to removal from office, requires a vote of two-thirds of the Senate.

Several sources have said that

Mr. Nixon was advised against taking his chosen course by senior Republicans in both houses of Congress, as well as his own impeachment attorney, James St. Clair.

Mr. St. Clair, the sources said, had hoped to argue the case against impeachment on its merits, unencumbered by the effect of a Nixon refusal to completely fulfill the requirements of the House committee's subpoena.

Mr. St. Clair, as well as Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona, are known to have taken the position that Mr. Nixon's action will increase the likelihood that—if for no other reason—he will be impeached for failing to comply fully with the House subpoena.

Several executive branch sources said that the President would not establish his innocence conclusively by releasing the full tapes and transcripts, and accordingly has fallen back to a selective release of material which is favorable.

White House sources who generally voice uncertainty about Mr. Nixon's guilt or innocence said recently that the White House strategy has centered on delay, an attempt to string out the impeachment inquiry, confuse the issues and buy time and perhaps additional public support.

A White House official said Monday night that the President did not finally decide to release the transcripts until late Monday.

"The decision was up in the air all day... it went right down to the wire," the official said.

In preparing the transcripts, the sources said, Mr. Nixon himself made the principal decisions on which portions of conversations are "relevant" and thus to be forwarded to the House.

'Humiliation' Day For Congressmen
WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—Congressmen gathered in small groups throughout Washington yesterday, taking part in an unofficial national day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

In a church service, on the Senate floor, on the steps of the Capitol and in private meetings, they followed a Senate resolution setting aside yesterday to "repent of our national sins."

The resolution failed to reach the House floor, blocked by a member's objections to unanimous consent resolutions. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., who introduced the resolution, said it was modeled after a proclamation written by Abraham Lincoln, setting April 30, 1863, as a day "to confess our national sins and to pray for clemency and forgiveness."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called the transcripts fair and equitable. "What are we after here? Do we want the truth and the information contained in the tapes, or do we want some kind of special privilege for the staff of the Judiciary Committee?"

The House Judiciary Committee's top-ranking Republican, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, said the transcripts, if they represent the complete record as claimed by the President, appear adequate.

Other Republican committee members supporting Rep. Hutchinson's opinion were Reps. Robert McClell of Illinois, Lawrence Hogan of Maryland and Delbert Latta of Ohio.

Republican Reps. Tom Railsback of Illinois, Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York and William Cohen of Maine have contended that the transcripts are not adequate. Their opinion was shared by Democratic Reps. Robert Drinan of Massachusetts, Wayne Owens of Utah, Jerome Waldie and Don Edwards of California, and Charles Rangel of New York.

Texts Show Nixon Indecisive About Watergate Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

idea. Mr. Nixon noted that such a procedure would offer the protection of the Fifth Amendment for White House witnesses and that "you can say I don't remember" you can say "I can't recall." "I can't give any answer to that that I can recall."

Using a national security argument to prevent any testimony before a grand jury regarding the White House-sponsored break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, the object, as described in the meeting, would have been to prevent a grand jury from learning that White House aide Egli (Bud) Krogh had perjured himself earlier when he falsely testified that he had not known the Cuban-American who broke into Democratic offices at the Watergate building (and the psychiatrist's office).

At no point in the meeting did Mr. Nixon suggest that his aides simply testify fully before the then-existing federal Watergate grand jury, tell the whole truth and accept the consequences.

A special \$350,000 White House cash fund then was discussed and Mr. Haldeman observed, "We are so [adjective deleted] square that we get caught at everything." This is an apparent reference to the discovery by the press of secret cash funds controlled by Mr. Haldeman and others.

The President then started to make a suggestion and Mr. Haldeman said, "Be careful..."

According to testimony later given the Senate Watergate committee, the President and Mr. Haldeman were aware that the Oval Office meeting was being recorded. Dean, however, was not aware of the taping system.

Other points made by the transcripts include the following:

• There was no evidence that Mr. Nixon knew anything ahead of time about the planning and execution of the Watergate burglary on June 17, 1972.

• Nothing in the transcripts

showed that Mr. Nixon had a clear picture of the facts as early as Sept. 15, 1972—thus contradicting Dean's testimony—but the President appeared to have had some knowledge of the situation before the March 21, 1973, meeting.

• There was never any question in the minds of Mr. Nixon or his chief assistants, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman, that as many facts as possible should be kept from the public and the prosecutors.

• Mr. Nixon's motive seemed to be to keep the facts under cover as much to protect himself

politically as to keep loyal assistants from being prosecuted.

• The tapes strongly support one of the Watergate special prosecutor's theories—that a move behind the alleged high-level cover-up was a desire to prevent disclosure of the 1971 break-in at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Nonetheless, the President seemed agreeable to paying Hunt mostly to buy his silence on the Watergate case rather than on the Ellsberg case.

• Even before the 1972 election, Mr. Nixon promised Dean that after he was elected he would take steps to use the FBI and other federal agencies against his political enemies.

One of the most frequent phrases in the transcripts—"expletive omitted" or a variant—occurs most often in Mr. Nixon's conversation.

In editing the transcripts, the White House permitted numerous "hells" and "damns" to remain

intact, but anything harsher was censored.

In one conversation with Dean, Mr. Nixon discussed the relative merits of J. Edgar Hoover and L. Patrick Gray 3d as directors of the FBI.

"(Expletive deleted) Hoover was my crony," Mr. Nixon said. "He was closer to me than (Lyndon) Johnson actually, although Johnson used him more. But as for Pat Gray, (expletive deleted) I never saw him."

In another case, in a discussion on domestic affairs, Mr. Nixon's reply to an Ehrlichman question is:

"(Expletive removed) it."

Gurney's Lawyer Seeks Dismissal Of State Charge

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 1 (AP).—An indictment charging Sen. Edward Gurney, R-Fla., with violating state election laws was served yesterday on his attorney. The lawyer said the charge was "vague and ambiguous" and immediately moved that it be dismissed.

A hearing on the motion to dismiss was scheduled for Tuesday. Sen. Gurney was given until next Wednesday to plead to the charge. A trial date may be set at that time.

A conviction on the misdemeanor charge carries a maximum penalty of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

Sen. Gurney, 60, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, was indicted for failing to report campaign contributions and accepting contributions without naming a campaign treasurer.

The senator's Washington office issued a statement denying the charges and saying they were politically motivated.

Man Climbs Fence, Halted at White House

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—An unidentified man climbed over the White House fence yesterday and stroled to the front portico of the Executive Mansion before being tackled by a half-dozen guards.

The incident occurred minutes after President Nixon left the White House by limousine for a downtown hotel where he was addressing a U.S. Chamber of Commerce meeting.

Mrs. Meir Honored

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir Monday was named to receive the world mother of the decade award by the American Mothers Committee. Mrs. Meir, 73, has two children born in the 1930s.

Nixon Seeks to Quash Jaworski Subpoena

(Continued from Page 1)

than actual tapes of presidential conversations it subpoenaed was disclosed today.

The committee will discuss the subpoena at a meeting tonight. It is expected the panel's demand for tapes, one member said, is letter idea was seen by some as a possible compromise.

Rep. Ed. McGovern, D-Iowa, said the idea is to express non-approval in some way, without a vote. I hope we can get our feeling that the President's response was not adequate.

Democrats and Republicans want to avoid a partisan in the issue. Some Republicans have stated that they do not vote for a resolution against Mr. Nixon in non-conviction, although many feel he is not completely fully.

During the impeachment investigation, staff members to send a letter to Mr. Nixon's attorney, St. Clair, would not require the committee and thus a vote could be avoided.

Unrecorded Talks
Ten of the 42 conversations taped earlier by the Judiciary Committee were not recorded, never took place, White House counsel Fred Buzhardt said.

Of the conversations could be found, Mr. Buzhardt said, nine others were not recorded.

Of them were unrecorded, because the tape ran out in the afternoon of April 13. Four others were made on wired phones from the White House, and one from an intercom at Camp David.

Buzhardt called the unrecorded tapes a "mental amount of material" and said that they are "very real and candid conversations with derogatory references to anyone who sees these, I think it will be evident that it is a little against the grain to be kind of privacy publicly," Mr. Buzhardt said.

He's something that just feel very good about it.

I don't feel good about it. I think only the most extreme circumstances could justify it."

At the White House, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren said the "overall reaction" to Mr. Nixon's disclosures "has been very good... it has been generally very well received throughout the country." He turned aside specific questions related to the transcribed conversations, saying that the material should be judged "on its totality and not on any phrase or passage."

Vice-President Ford said, after reading White House summaries of the transcripts, that "the President, in my opinion, is completely innocent."

"Any fair appraisal of the documentation will show that he should be exonerated," Mr. Ford told reporters, adding: "It proves beyond a doubt that Mr. [John] Dean [former White House counsel] is telling less than the truth."

In response to a question, he said that he has not yet read the 1,300 pages of transcripts but that "now that they're in the public domain, I intend to read them."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said that the Judiciary Committee should get just what it asked for—the tapes, rather than the transcripts.

"As a lawyer, I believe in the best evidence rule," he said. "Why substitute other evidence when the direct evidence is available?"

House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona said that the transcripts placed the President "in substantial compliance" with the subpoena.

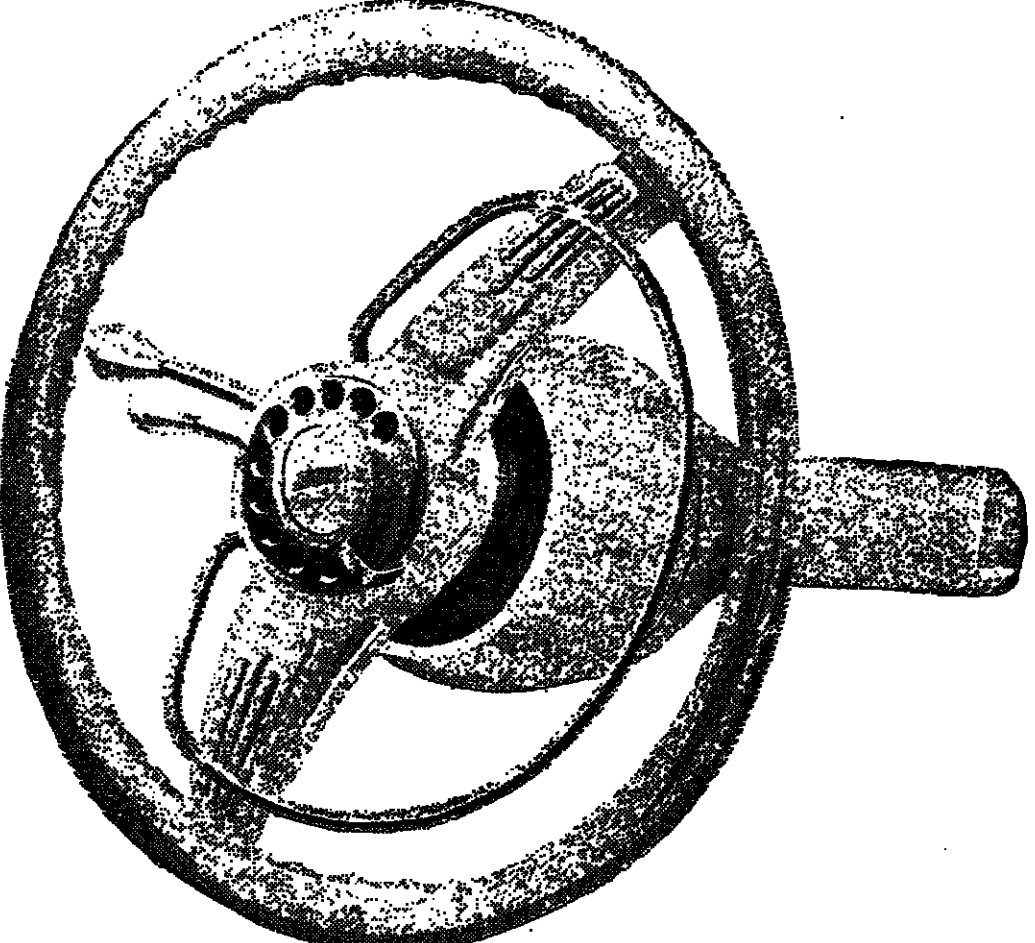
Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called the transcripts fair and equitable. "What are we after here? Do we want the truth and the information contained in the tapes, or do we want some kind of special privilege for the staff of the Judiciary Committee?"

The House Judiciary Committee's top-ranking Republican, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, said the transcripts, if they represent the complete record as claimed by the President, appear adequate.

Other Republican committee members supporting Rep. Hutchinson's opinion were Reps. Robert McClell of Illinois, Lawrence Hogan of Maryland and Delbert Latta of Ohio.

Republican Reps. Tom Railsback of Illinois, Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York and William Cohen of Maine have contended that the transcripts are not adequate. Their opinion was shared by Democratic Reps. Robert Drinan of Massachusetts, Wayne Owens of Utah, Jerome Waldie and Don Edwards of California, and Charles Rangel of New York.

Telecommunication



The economy drive.

Business is looking for greater efficiency this year.

The clutch foot is getting a rest, and the dialling finger is working harder. The telex directory is getting more use than the airline timetable.

All of which cuts down overheads. And also means a heavier load on your telecommunications systems—and maybe a few delays and frustrations.

If the systems you are using aren't adequate for the increased traffic, there are two things we can do for you.

First, we can send you a booklet called "15 Efficiency Tips" which will help you

make the best use of your present equipment.

And secondly, we have a complete range of sophisticated modern equipment to give you better telecommunications... whether you're a giant corporation, or a two man business.

Private electronic telephone exchanges with time saving features. Like automatic calling of an engaged number. Automatic selection of the first free line in a department. Faster calling and connection.

Private, computer controlled messages and data

switching exchanges with message storage and priority systems... like the ones we supplied for the SITA international airlines operations communications network.

Now that you're looking for more efficient communications, you need the help of the world-wide Philips' Telecommunications organisation.

Telephony, telegraphy, data switching & transmission equipment, radio, and traffic control equipment.

Philips' Telecommunicatie Industrie BV
P.O. Box 32 - Hilversum - The Netherlands

Please send me a copy of 15 Efficiency Tips

Name _____

Position _____

Address _____

Tel. _____

Signature _____

10 Convenient Holiday Inns in Africa.

Gaborones, Maseru, Bellville-Capetown, Ermelo, Hluhluwe, Johannesburg, Newcastle, Oudtshoorn, Pietersburg, Wilderness, Port Elizabeth, Mbabane. Opening soon: Bulawayo, Durban, East London, Harrismith. Over 50 more Holiday Inns in Europe.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday® Reservation System call your travel agent, or the nearest Holiday Inn or Holiday Inn Reservation Office.
Brussels Tel: 20.48.24 London Tel: 01.930.0922 Zurich Tel: 70.00.46
Frankfurt Tel: 291274 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11
Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world®



For First Time Since August, 1971

U.S. Wage-Price Controls Are Lifted

By Hobart Rowen
and James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—For the first time since Aug. 15, 1971, the United States today is free of wage-and-price controls, except on petroleum products.

At midnight, the Economic Stabilization Act expired, ending the nation's first experiment with mandatory wage-price curbs in peacetime.

Prices are rising about three

Belgian Assembly Disrupted During Talk by Premier

BRUSSELS, May 1 (Reuters).—A session of the Belgian parliament was disrupted yesterday after allegations of a secret government amnesty deal for Flemish wartime collaborators.

The session of the Assembly, the lower house, gathered to hear the new premier, Leo Tindemans, present his minority government's program, was disrupted when demonstrators hurled leaflets into the chamber. They were demanding amnesty for Flemish nationalists who collaborated with the Nazis.

The leaflet throwers were quickly expelled, but there was another uproar when Mr. Tindemans, a Social Christian, who formed his centre-right government last week, ended his speech.

Socialist members demanded details of a reported agreement on the amnesty issue said to have been worked out during negotiations to form the new government.

Mr. Tindemans replied that he had delivered the full program—implying that there was no secret deal on amnesty.

His program pinpointed four main problems—inflation, unemployment, the budget and the Common Market crisis. On the last point, Mr. Tindemans said, the government wants an urgent meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers to discuss a community oil-price policy.

times faster now than they were when the President imposed a 90-day freeze on wages and prices in 1971.

Those who believe that wage-and-price controls are a bad thing are naturally relieved.

Active Role

Those who believe that the government must continue to play an active role in the wage-price mechanism think that the 32-month-old experiment served a purpose and that stand-by controls ought to be made a permanent part of the government's anti-inflation program.

The lapse in the President's authority to impose some sort of wage-and-price controls may not be long and could depend on the continued rate of inflation.

Last week, Senate Democrats, fearing the political as well as the economic repercussions of allowing controls to die in a period of high inflation, voted to try to continue stand-by controls.

But whether Congress will reimpose controls is difficult to predict. Business and labor are united in a determined fight against them.

Administration View

In May, 1970, it was a Democratic Congress that thrust the authority to impose economic controls on an unwilling administration, which vowed never to use them—but did 15 months later.

At the finish, it was Congress, wary of controls that denied the same administration's request for a continuation of a modest program that would have maintained mandatory controls on the

Brazilian Death Toll In Floods Put at 250

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 1 (AP).—Floods in 14 Brazilian states have killed more than 250 persons and left 100,000 homeless in the last six weeks, police reported today.

The city of Tubaro was virtually wiped out. About 45,000 persons lost their homes and 135 died. Total damage in the country was estimated at \$306 million.

health-care industry and retained the Cost of Living Council to monitor other wage-and-price developments.

By and large, the same people who were against controls before Aug. 15, 1971, are against them now.

"The executioners," says economist Robert Nathan, bitter about the end of the current controls period, "can glory in their having proved that controls won't work by managing the controls in ways that couldn't possibly be effective. They may have in the clear warm marketplace and feel cleansed of a harrowing experience which they designed and destroyed."

The Nixon administration view, at least as articulated by the last report of the Council of Economic Advisers, is that controls did not do much good. The CEA said that the level of inflation "might have been higher in 1973 without controls" but concluded that it probably "would not have been much greater."

The report said: "If controls did hold down prices during 1973, the possibility remains that these prices will catch up in 1974 or later."

Dockers Strike in West

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (AP).—West Coast dock workers, demanding the return of a wage hike denied them by the federal government two years ago, shut down Pacific ports from San Diego to Seattle today.

Eight hours after federal wage and price controls expired at midnight, 12,000 dock workers obeyed their union's order for a work stoppage. Their move is designed to win back 30 cents slashed by the U.S. Pay Board from a 72-cent-an-hour wage increase negotiated after a 1971-1972 strike that lasted 134 days, the longest in American mainland shipping history.

The employers' Pacific Maritime Association termed the strike illegal, in violation of a no-strike clause in the current contract. Longshoremen continued to handle military and perishable cargoes.

Dollar's Decline Over 25 Years

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP).—A family of four must earn close to \$11,000 these days to equal the purchasing power of \$5,000 in 1949, an independent business research group reports.

In 1949, a \$5,000-a-year family had \$4,656 to spend after taxes, the Conference Board said, while in 1974 the same family needs \$10,750 to match its 1949 purchasing power. Rising prices, and higher federal income and Social Security taxes account for the difference, the group said.

A family of four with an income of \$10,000 in 1949 requires a 1974 income of \$21,080, the group said.

It said total personal income advanced 10.3 percent in 1973, the largest increase in more than 20 years, but disposable income adjusted for prices rose 4.5 percent per person.

Ethiopian Army Holds Minister, Warns Union

ADDIS ABABA, May 1 (UPI).—The Ethiopian Army, taking a new tough stance against industrial unrest, threatened yesterday to shut down the nation's largest labor union for encouraging strikes.

The army moved into the strike-bound telecommunications center in the capital yesterday and restored contact with the outside world after arresting the minister of posts and telecommunications and about 40 workers.

Troops of the 3d Armed Forces Division in northern Eritrea province had brought 11 charges of misconduct against the minister, Gen. Asfaw Ayema, who also is a former commander in chief of the armed forces. Radio Ethiopia said last night that he would be held pending a full investigation by a special commission of inquiry.

The Ministry of National Defense also said it would close down the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Union, the nation's largest, unless it stopped agitating employees—especially government employees—to strike.

4 New Charges Against Milhenech

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—Ronald Milhenech, the real estate agent whose deals embarrassed Prime Minister Harold Wilson, yesterday was indicted on four new charges of forgery and theft.

Mr. Milhenech appeared before a magistrate in Wolverhampton, where he lives. The charges said that between Sept. 1 and Dec. 5, 1973, Mr. Milhenech stole a sheet of stationery from a Wolverhampton law firm and another from an accounting firm in nearby Bridgnorth.

They said that with "intent to defraud," Mr. Milhenech used the stationery to forge letters "purporting to be from each of the firms." Mr. Milhenech was charged last week with trying to obtain \$500,000 from a national newspaper group by criminal deception in connection with a forgery of Mr. Wilson's signature and a land deal involving the prime minister's staff.

Italy Cooking-Oil Chief Sentenced to 7 Years

TREVISIO, Italy, May 1 (Reuters).—A magistrate sentenced Italian vegetable-oil manufacturer Enrico Chieri today to seven years in prison and a fine of one billion lire (\$16 million) for exceeding permitted levels of rapeseed oil in his products.

The magistrate also attacked former government ministers for first banning and then allowing the use of up to 15 percent of rapeseed oil—described by some authorities as a health hazard—in vegetable oil.

Wally Findlay Galleries International
2, av. Maligou - Paris 8^e

SELECTION OF MASTER PAINTINGS

ROGEE - BONHARD - BOWEN - BRAGUE
- CHAGALL - CHAGALL - CROSS - DUFFY
- FRIEZ - GULLAUMIN - KISLING
- LAURENCE - LUCE - MORET - MONTEZIN
- MOURGON - PICASSO - QUIZET - RENOU
- ROUAULT - UTRILLO - VALAT
- VAN DONGEN - VAN DONGEN

april 4 - may 7

exclusive representative
of 30 contemporary artists
featuring

Tel. 225.70.74
Mon. thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay Galleries
KLUGE

april 9 - may 7

direction: Pouchette
Hôtel George V - 225.35.30

daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

South African Girl Twice a Victim of Apartheid

Ruled 'Colored' And Then White

By Kenneth Whiting

JOHANNESBURG, May 1 (AP).—Sandra Laing is 18 and unmarried with two children, but that is the least of her problems in segregated South Africa. She has been a pawn on this country's apartheid chessboard for more than eight years.

Her parents are white. She was born in a hospital reserved for whites, registered at birth as white and baptized as white. But when she was 8, doubt about her ancestry developed and two years later she was officially reclassified as "Colored"—of mixed blood.

Her father, storekeeper Abraham Laing, recalled: "We were simply told out of the blue that our daughter, who had been born white into a white environment and culture and who knew no other life than that of a white, is a Colored."

Until 1966 she attended a white school. Her parents say that about two years earlier they had heard whispers that some people objected to their daughter's white classification. The girl's appearance apparently persuaded many that a nonwhite person had been among her ancestors.

On March 3, 1966, the parents received a letter from the principal of the girl's primary school at Piet Retief, near the Swaziland border and about 200 miles east of Johannesburg. It directed them to remove their daughter from school on orders of the provincial Education Department.

The parents declined and a week later the bewildered girl was brought home under police escort.

The Department of the Interior handled the reclassification, an act that the Laings found staggering.

"What do I have to do to keep our daughter? Will we have to register her as a servant to keep her with us?"

It is common in South Africa for nonwhite servants to live on the premises of their white employers. They have separate living quarters.

The incident was brought up for discussion in Parliament eight years ago.

Mr. Laing appealed the "Colored" classification and the Department of the Interior reclassified his daughter as white in 1967. This was done under a law which automatically makes a child born of white parents white, after they submit affidavits that they were her natural parents.

In 1969 Miss Laing met a black named Petrus Zwane, now 30.

"He came to deliver vegetables at one of my parents' shops," she



STRUGGLE—Top photo shows Sandra Laing and her parents in 1966 when they were fighting to reverse a government ruling that changed her racial classification to "Colored." Below, Sandra with Petrus Zwane and their children, Henry and Elsie, in March 1974.



said. "We liked each other from the first meeting."

They became lovers, Miss Laing said that their first child, Henry, was born in April 1970. Abraham Laing was outraged. "He threatened to call the police," the daughter said. "Eventually Petrus and I decided to run away together and in January, 1971, we went to Swaziland."

We were arrested as illegal immigrants and handed over to the South African police. I spent three months in jail. Petrus was released after a month and immediately started to build a house for us. After my release I moved in with him. Our

daughter, Elsie, was born in July last year.

"My father says he doesn't want to see me again . . ."

Abraham Laing says that he "blames this on the Department of Education for pushing her out of school in the first place and the Department of the Interior for classifying her as a Colored. . . This and the newspaper publicity that followed left deep scars on Sandra's young mind and outlook."

"If there is colored blood somewhere in our background that we don't know about," said Mr. Laing, "then this could happen to

a great many South Africans."

Mr. Zwane said he was "scared to go near" Abraham Laing.

"I will never leave Petrus and my children," said Miss Laing. Now she wants to be reclassified again, this time as Colored African, so she can marry the father of her children.

However, because she is officially white at the moment, a magistrate recently warned her not to live with a black man. The Department of the Interior technically cannot consider an application to shed her status unless she obtains her father's permission.

Microbes Discovered by U.S. in Antarctic

Bacteria, Frozen a Millennium, Reproduce

By Harold M. Schmuck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—Bacteria apparently frozen in the Antarctic ice and soil for at least 10,000 years have grown and reproduced in the laboratory, scientists have reported.

The bacteria were found in permanently frozen sediments at depths of several hundred feet below the surface. About four or five different bacterial types were found, some of which grew and reproduced when put in nutrient fluids.

The leader of the research team said that the discovery could have an important bearing on the prospects for finding life on such inhospitable planets as Mars.

He also said he knows of no previous authenticated discovery of bacteria even approaching the age of the Antarctic samples.

Surface Environment

In recent years, many scientists have speculated that Mars may once have had a surface environment much more hospitable to life than the dry and frigid desert believed to exist there now. If so, scientists have reasoned, life may have developed on the Martian surface and might still survive, frozen under the surface. The United States plans to send an unmanned Viking spacecraft to land on Mars in 1976 in a search for traces of life, but a key unanswered question has been whether living microbes could survive for eons in a frozen state.

The new discovery, announced Monday, by the National Science

Foundation, offers important evidence that they might.

"These new results could have tremendous relevance for understanding the ability of microorganisms to remain frozen in a state of suspended animation for hundreds of thousands of years," said Dr. Roy Cameron, whose research group discovered the bacteria a few months ago.

None of the bacteria has yet been identified. Thus it is not known whether any of them are potentially dangerous to man. It is also unknown whether their natural habitat is land or sea, but Dr. Cameron said they are unlike anything found on the surface in the Antarctic regions, or in any of the laboratories where they were handled.

He is also sure they do not

Korchnoi Wins Chess Semifinal

MOSCOW, May 1 (AP).—Viktor Korchnoi reached the finals of the challenger's tournament for the world chess championship yesterday when Tigran Petrosian withdrew because of illness. Petrosian had been trailing 3-1.

Tass reported from Odessa that Petrosian called off the match and was hospitalized. A former world champion who is famous as a defensive player, Petrosian was ill before the match began and twice postponed games.

In the elimination tournament's final, to be played in the fall, Korchnoi will play the winner of the Boris Spassky-Anatoly Karpov semifinal under way in Leningrad. After another draw today, Karpov led 2-1 with five draws in the match.

Eggplant, Turnips, Okra Spurned As Vegetables by Families in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—American children and their parents are in basic agreement on at least one thing: they don't care much for eggplant, turnips or okra.

That was the finding of an Agriculture Department survey of 2,800 homes, in a document released Monday.

Basically, the survey found that unless a vegetable tastes good, it won't be eaten. And it found that half the children surveyed did not like the taste of turnips, parsnips, brussels sprouts and eggplant. The "second most-disliked vegetables" included beets, okra, squash, broccoli and cauliflower.

Among parents, the losers were eggplant, okra and turnips. The big winners were corn and white potatoes, which were the favorites of three quarters of the parents and children. Tomatoes were preferred by about 80 percent of the parents and two-thirds of their offspring.

Asked to rate the importance of vegetables in meals, 64 percent of those surveyed termed them "very important," placing them second to meat, given the highest value by 78 percent.

Eradication Of Smallpox Seen in 1975

GENEVA, May 1 (NYT).—B. dan Mahler, the director-general of the World Health Organization, predicted yesterday that "in year the world will have seen last case of smallpox."

Mr. Mahler, a Dane, said the expected successful conclusion in 1975 of the organization's worldwide smallpox eradication campaign would alone have justified the cost of the agency's member states since its formation 25 years ago.

Speaking at a news conference the health official announced that Indonesia, once a smallpox area, has now been cleared free of the disease by international committee of experts.

The last smallpox case reported in Indonesia was in Jan. 1972, the committee reports.

Safety Measure

While preventive vaccination against smallpox will have continued as a safety measure in countries such as India, Bangladesh, where it is and the program will no longer be necessary in other countries, Mahler said.

He predicted "without slightest hesitation" the end of smallpox in 1975 despite a surge in cases last year, 132,389 were recorded—more than double the total for 1972.

The health official said his confidence was based on the fact that Bangladesh had mobilized resources for the final drive against the disease.

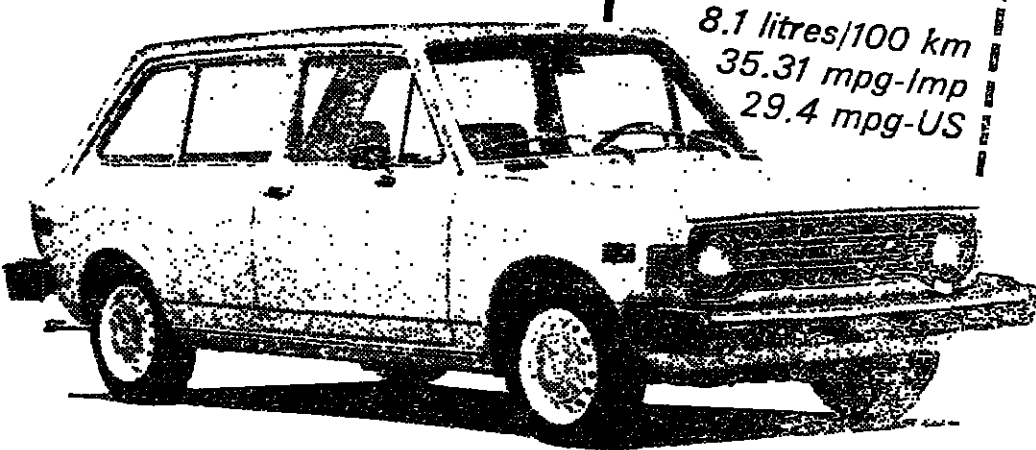
With South America also free of smallpox since its organized mass vaccination in 1967, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Ethiopia remain the countries where the disease endemically. The number of cases was 30 at the start of the campaign, which is supervised by Donald Henderson, an American on loan to the U.S. Public Health Service.

5 in Pro-Kurd 'Ga' Given Death in Iraq

BEIRUT, May 1 (UPI).—Iraqi court last night sentenced to death five members of a "gang" that tried to stage attacks on a Baghdad television theater and at an airport, the Iraqi News Agency said today.

The agency said the five confessed that they were led by Kurdish leader Muhi al-Din Saragani and other "elements" to stage sabotage attacks in Baghdad.

Fiat: the biggest selling car in Europe



Fiat 128 station wagon
Fuel consumption (CUNA):
8.1 litres/100 km
35.31 mpg-imp
29.4 mpg-US

that combines generous performance with economy

FIAT tourist delivery

Contact the nearest Fiat Branch or Dealer or our
Fiat Tourist Delivery Centre
328, Corso Giulio Cesare, 10154 Turin (Italy) - Tel. 200933

Please send me further information on Fiat tourist export sales

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

هكذا عالجته

Military Command Denies It

2 Incursions Into Cambodia Reported by Saigon Troops

SAIGON, May 1 (AP)—South Vietnamese infantrymen, backed by tanks and bombers, have made incursions into Cambodia at two points along the border west of Saigon, military sources and field reports said today. If true, the incursions would be in violation of the Paris cease-fire agreement signed 15 months ago.

The Saigon command denied that South Vietnamese forces had crossed into Cambodia or that any of its bombers had struck on the other side of the border. But troops in the field said that South Vietnamese forces had crossed into Cambodia Monday at points near Co Dau Ha, on highway 1, about 35 miles northwest of Saigon.

The reports said that the strikes were launched in an effort to cut North Vietnamese supply lines and knock out big artillery. The troops said that about 400 heavy weapons, backed by tanks, met heavy resistance from elements of the North Vietnamese 5th Division for two days and that two tanks were knocked out by rockets.

It was not known how deep the South Vietnamese forces were alleged to have penetrated, but it

was believed to have been only a few miles. Military sources said that the South Vietnamese Army has launched a division-size operation, on the Vietnamese side of the border, in an effort to relieve the Hue base camp, which has been under siege for a month. It lies along the border and to the south of Co Dau Ha.

2d Reported Crossing
Further south along the border, at a point about 50 miles west of Saigon, other South Vietnamese infantrymen and armored vehicles crossed 2 1/2 miles into Cambodia, yesterday in a raid against North Vietnamese gun positions, according to government sources on the Vietnamese side of the border, then withdrew, military sources said.

The sources said that the incursions were in "hot pursuit" of the North Vietnamese. The Saigon command had said earlier that its forces reserve the right of hot pursuit into Cambodia.

The Saigon command claimed more than 300 North Vietnamese troops killed in three days of fighting along the frontier. Government losses have been reported as 35 killed and 83 wounded.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, fighting flared around the provincial capital of Prey Veng, 29 miles east of Phnom Penh, the government command said.

Insurgent forces shelled the town with 30 rounds and, at the same time, attacked a government position four miles south of it, the command said. No casualty reports were given.

It was the first time in months that Prey Veng had been shelled by more than a few rounds. Recent intelligence reports indicated a Khmer Rouge buildup around the town.



IN RED SQUARE—Thousands of demonstrators taking part in Moscow May Day fest.

Europeans Celebrate May Day With Parades and Speeches

BRUSSELS, May 1 (UPI)—Europeans celebrated workers' May Day today in France in preparation for Sunday's presidential election, in Moscow's Red Square without speeches, and in East Germany with a show of military might.

In Paris, thousands marched through the working districts in support of extreme-left presidential candidates. Hundreds of other young citizens paraded in the Eiffel Tower area in favor of Gaullist Jacques Chaban-Delmas. The traditional May Day function was moved out of the capital to the suburb of La Courneuve, which has a Communist-led municipal council. Tens of thousands gathered

there under union auspices to hear speeches backing Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand in a park well away from what union officials called areas of possible provocation.

In Moscow, scores of thousands of Soviet citizens marched through Red Square with banners, balloons, songs and flowers. Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and other members of the 16-man Politburo reviewed the parade, but none of them spoke.

In the past, Soviet leaders have used the occasion to speak on foreign policy and declare solidarity with the working people of the world.

In Budapest, more than 250,000 Hungarians slogged beneath umbrellas in pouring rain. Prague citizens gathered to celebrate a holiday overshadowed by the illness of Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda.

East German armed forces goose-stepped in East Berlin in Europe's only military May Day parade. The city's Western allied commandants called it a violation of the postwar Big Four agreements banning German military units in Berlin.

Poland marked the holiday with a four-hour parade of thousands of schoolchildren, veterans and workers in downtown Warsaw. In Bulgaria, some 200,000 marched past the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum in Sofia.

Romania became the first European Communist nation to call off May Day. A scheduled Wednesday-Thursday holiday was canceled. Instead workers will get Saturday off, usually a half working day.

Choral songs and folk dances in front of Belgrade's Parliament Building, after fireworks last night, marked the May Day celebration in Yugoslavia. Offices and factories are closed for five days, from today until Sunday. In Vienna, some 10,000 citizens, many still in mourning for President Franz Jonas, who was buried Monday, gathered in front of the Town Hall.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky addressed the crowd, introducing Socialist candidate Rudolf Kirchschläger, who will run in the presidential election of a successor to Mr. Jonas.

Obituaries

Agnes Moorehead, Actress, Had Long Stage, Film Career

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 1 (AP)—Agnes Moorehead, 67, a character actress of the stage, screen, radio and television for half a century, died here yesterday in Methodist Hospital, an affiliate of the Mayo Clinic.

Miss Moorehead made her movie debut with Orson Welles in "Citizen Kane" in 1941, and won the New York Film Critics Award for best actress of the year in 1942 for "The Magnificent Ambersons." She was five times nominated for an Academy Award—for "The Magnificent Ambersons," "Mrs. Parkington," "Johnny Belinda," "All That Heaven Allows" and "Hush, Hush, Sweet Charlotte."

Miss Moorehead was born in Clinton, Mass., the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. She was a public-speaking graduate of the University of Wisconsin and went to New York to attend the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Graduating with honors from the academy, Miss Moorehead appeared in succession of Broadway hits in the 1920s, among them "All the King's Horses," "Marco's Millions," "Soldiers and Women" and "Candide" with Gertrude Lawrence.

After the Depression hit Broadway, Miss Moorehead drifted into radio. She appeared on the "March of Time," "Cavalcade of America," "Sorry, Wrong Number," "Mayor of the Town" and also was the heroine of a daytime radio soap opera, "Jorge Jordan, Girl Intern." She was also known for her role in the television series "Bewitched."

With Charles Boyer, Charles Laughton and Cedric Hardwicke, Miss Moorehead toured the United States in a reading of Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell."

In 1930, Miss Moorehead married actor John Griffith Lee, by whom she had a son, Sean. They were divorced, and she married actor Robert Gist in 1954, a marriage that ended in divorce four years later.



Agnes Moorehead (Photo taken in 1958.)

ed States in a reading of Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell."

In 1930, Miss Moorehead married actor John Griffith Lee, by whom she had a son, Sean. They were divorced, and she married actor Robert Gist in 1954, a marriage that ended in divorce four years later.

James Gannon
GREENWICH, N.Y., May 1 (AP)—James Gannon, 73, co-author of the popular tune "I'll Be Home for Christmas," died Monday in Lake Worth, Fla., following a brief illness.

Mr. Gannon wrote many other popular songs, including "Under Paris Skies," "I Understand" and "I Want to Be Wanted." He wrote lyrics for the Warner Brothers films "Johnny Appleseed" and "Song of the Open Road."

Sir Frank Packer

SYDNEY, May 1 (AP)—Sir Frank Packer, 67, Australian publishing and television magnate, died here today. Sir Frank, who had started as a cub reporter with a Sydney newspaper, was chairman and managing director of Australian Consolidated Press and chairman of one of the nation's four major commercial television stations.

The main paper of his group was the Sydney Daily Telegraph. He sold its title two years ago to Rupert Murdoch's News Ltd. group for a reported \$20 million. Known as an old-style press baron who took a personal hand in the day-to-day running of his publications, Sir Frank was best-known outside Australia for his efforts to win the yachting trophy the America's Cup. He twice headed syndicates that challenged the United States unsuccessfully, in 1962 and 1970.

2 Broadcasters Lose Suit on Unionization

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled against broadcast commentators William F. Buckley Jr. and Stanton Evans in their fight against compulsory union membership.

A suit filed by the pair charged that their rights of free speech were violated because they were required to pay dues to the American Federation of Radio and Television Artists in order to go on the air. The court held yesterday that their rights were not violated.



A composite photo of the woman sought in art raid.

Police Stymied In Art Robbery

DUBLIN, May 1 (UPI)—Five days after the world's biggest art robbery of nearly \$20 million worth of old masters' paintings, the trail has gone cold, police sources said today.

"We have no real leads at the moment," a senior police officer said. "We are just checking through information."

Hundreds of policemen were still involved in the hunt for the 19 paintings stolen Friday from the country mansion of a diamond millionaire, Sir Alfred Beit, in Blessington, County Wicklow. Police remained convinced, however, that the paintings are still inside the Irish Republic.

A key aid in the hunt for the thieves' gang is a police artist's composite sketch, based on descriptions by the Beit household, of a woman thief who spoke with a French accent.

Chile Bars Karate Study By Civilians

SANTIAGO, May 1 (Reuters)—To protect the armed forces, Chile's military rulers today barred civilians from learning karate and all other Oriental forms of unarmed combat.

A Defense Ministry decree forbade the teaching of karate, judo, jujitsu, aikido, kung-fu, kick-box and all other similar techniques of self-defense or attack.

It cited "reasons of security for armed forces personnel." Only military personnel were exempt from the decree.

Solzhenitsyn Attacked By Russian Magazine

MOSCOW, May 1 (UPI)—The weekly Literaturny, a Soviet magazine, today attacked author Alexander Solzhenitsyn's proposals for the future of Russia as "absurdities."

It was the first Soviet press comment on proposals made by the Nobel Prize-winning author last September in a letter urging the Soviet leadership to abandon Marxist ideology.

Venezuela Will Nationalize Its U.S.-Owned Iron Mines

CARACAS, May 1 (UPI)—Venezuela's government today said it would nationalize the iron mines owned by American companies, a move which would force foreign investors to sell their shares.

President Carlos Andres Perez, who took office March 23, told Congress last night that the government would make the nationalization law effective by the year 2000. He said the law would not affect the mines' production but would force them to sell their shares to the state.

Mr. Perez said nothing about compensation.

The Congress Mining Committee today said it would recommend that the government should buy the mines for \$18 million each, or a total of \$1.8 billion. It said it would also recommend that the government should pay \$1 million for each acre of land on which the mines are located.

Mr. Perez said the government would not pay for the mines' production but would force them to sell their shares to the state. He said the law would not affect the mines' production but would force them to sell their shares to the state.

Among companies that had been attracted to the 15-day Code of Supermarket, a portion of which is owned by the Rockefeller family and the Swiss Redbank bank.

Mr. Perez said the government would not pay for the mines' production but would force them to sell their shares to the state. He said the law would not affect the mines' production but would force them to sell their shares to the state.

The government's intention was to protect the armed forces, Chile's military rulers today barred civilians from learning karate and all other Oriental forms of unarmed combat.

Yugoslavia Protests To Italy on Trieste Blast

BELGRADE, May 1 (Reuters)—Yugoslavia has demanded that Italy begin a full investigation and take protective measures after a bomb blast at a school in the Slovene minority in Trieste.

Saturday's bombing was described as a criminal attack against the physical safety and elementary rights of the Slovene national minority. There were no injuries in the blast, reports the first instance of violence since a border dispute erupted between the two countries six weeks ago over the status of Trieste.

DIAMONDS

You can save up to 50 percent on single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG

62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: (031) 33-09-82.

Gold Medal
HIGH GRADE DIAMONDS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
ANTWERP 1958

Sulka

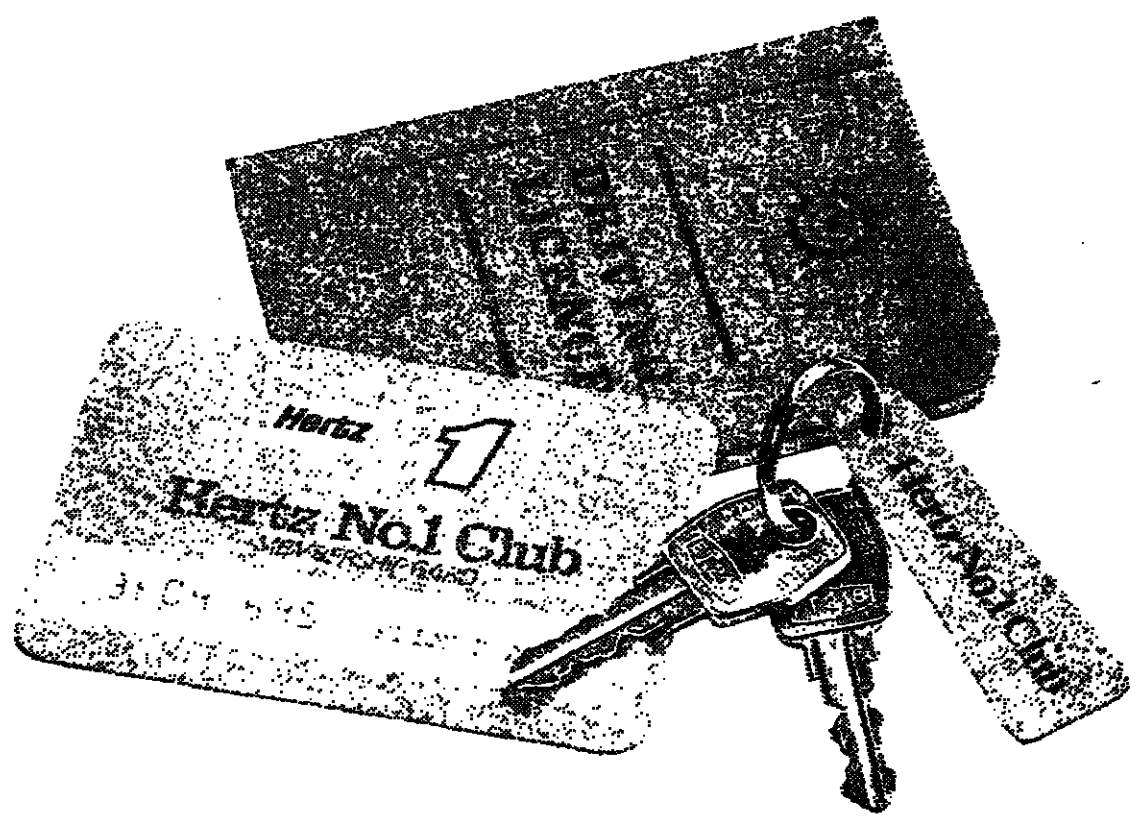
shirtmakers
Ready made clothes and accessories
For very exclusive people.
2 rue de Castiglione Paris 1^{er} 260 38-08
American Express card accepted

Traditional
SCOTCH with
age appeal

HOUSE
OF
LORDS
8 years old



Another first for Hertz.
Now you need never
fill in another
form to rent a car.



In Hertz No.1 Club
you just sign and go
(anywhere in Western Europe).

Now there's no need to spend time form-filling every time you rent a car. Hertz has brought to Western Europe the famous Hertz No.1 Club. Particularly valuable to businessmen and regular car-renters, because it's the fast and convenient way to rent a car.

In the No.1 Club you'll find that everything is waiting for you. Anywhere in Western Europe (and the United States). When you've made your reservation, quoting your No.1 Club number, your car will be waiting. Your rental form, too. Already filled in. You just show your driver's licence, sign and drive off. All in a matter of minutes. It's free to join! In the Hertz No.1 Club your form to join could be the last you need ever fill in for us. It's because of innovations like this that Hertz is the world-wide leader in Rent-a-Cars. So join the club... send us the coupon now.

* Greece from 1st May.



Hertz rents Fords and other fine cars.

To: Hertz No.1 Club,
PO Box 661, 51 The Mall, London W5 3TD.

Please send me details of the Hertz No.1 Club.

Name _____

Address _____

Last Pakistanis Return Home

WAGAH BORDER POST, Pakistan, May 1 (AP)—The last of the 39,881 Pakistani military and civilian prisoners captured by Indian forces during the December, 1971, war over the future of Bangladesh went home yesterday to a deliberately subdued welcome.

Officials here explained that Pakistan had agreed with India and Bangladesh that, in order to promote reconciliation, the last groups of released prisoners should not receive heroes' welcomes, since they included the 195 prisoners originally charged by Bangladesh with committing war atrocities.

At his request the last man to walk to freedom was Lt. Gen. Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi, who on Dec. 16, 1971, surrendered to India the Pakistan forces in East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—a move that ended the war.

Gen. Niazi was one of 734 prisoners, including three major generals, eight brigadiers and 12 civilians, whose homecoming completed the seven-month repatriation from camps scattered throughout India.

The return of the POWs was part of a three-way repatriation agreed to last August by the three nations. About 120,000 Bengalis have returned from Pakistan to Bangladesh and about 90,000 of an expected 145,000 non-Bengalis have made the reverse trip.



The Last Man

Nixon's Second Spring Offensive

There are almost as many Watergate anniversaries by now as there are saint's days. A year ago Tuesday, for example, the President rendered his first major statement to the American public on Watergate. In it he said, among other things, that on March 21, immediately upon receiving "new information" about the involvement of persons in his entourage, he had launched his own investigation, and:

"... ordered that all persons in the government or at the re-election committee should cooperate fully with the FBI, the prosecution and the grand jury. I also ordered that anyone who refused to cooperate in telling the truth would be asked to resign from government service. . . . I directed that members of the White House staff should appear and testify voluntarily under oath before the Senate (Watergate) committee. . . . I was determined that we should get to the bottom of the matter and that the truth should be fully brought out no matter who was involved."

In an odd commemoration of that statement, Mr. Nixon Tuesday released transcripts of tape recordings of actual White House conversations he was having at that time on this particular subject—and they don't do a thing for the version of events quoted above. Here, for instance, are excerpts from the March 21, 1973, meeting among the President, John Dean 3d, and H. R. Haldeman:

President: . . . I think I want another grand jury proceeding and we will have the White House appear before them. Is that right, John?

Dean: Uh, huh.

President: That is the point, sec, of course! That would make the difference. I want everybody in the White House called and that gives you a reason not to have to go before the Ervin and Baker (Watergate) committee. It puts it in an executive session, in a sense.

Haldeman: Right.

Dean: That's right.

Haldeman: And there would be some rules of evidence, aren't there?

Dean: There are rules of evidence.

President: Rules of evidence, and you have lawyers.

Haldeman: You are in a helluva lot better position than you are up there before the Ervin committee.

Dean: No, you can't have a lawyer before the grand jury.

President: Oh, no. That's right.

Haldeman: But you do have rules of evidence. You can refuse to talk.

Dean: You can take the Fifth Amendment.

President: That's right.

Haldeman: You can say you've forgotten, too?

Dean: Sure, but you are changing a very high risk for perjury situation.

President: But you can say I don't remember. You can say I can't recall. I can't give any answer to that that I can recall.

* * *

We offer this fragment of a fragment only by way of illustrating a crucial point about the mother lode of materials which Mr. Nixon has invited the public to mine by way of demonstrating that he has now provided "all the additional evidence needed to get Watergate behind us." The point is that even the transcripts edited personally by the President do not jibe not only with his public accounting of a year ago, but with his public account of the previous night. Indeed, this fascinating material does not even seem to bear out the White House summary which accompanied its release on Tuesday. To take just one important example, the summary insists that the President opposed a payment of cash money to Howard Hunt's attorneys which it has been alleged by the Watergate grand jury, was made on the night of March 21. Far from opposing it, the President is shown in the transcript to have returned repeatedly and insistently and with a great deal of anxiety to the subject in his conversation with Mr. Dean, suggesting the necessity of getting that money out fast.

So the point really is that the closer you get to the genuine evidence the more important it becomes to examine that evidence itself—not transcripts, not summaries, not versions of critical documents that have been edited and censored by the President. Neither the prosecutor nor the House Judiciary Committee, if either intends to do a fair and competent job, can afford to rely on incomplete "evidence" which would almost certainly be inadmissible in a court of law under the "best evidence" rule. We would leave aside the obvious fact, never mentioned by the President on Monday night, that this material has to do with only one aspect—the Watergate burglary and cover-up—of a collection of crimes and improprieties that go under the general name of Watergate. For more important than that is the fact that the President persists in constituting himself the judge not only of what is to be considered an impeachable offense but of what material may properly be made available to those who are officially charged with investigating his conduct of office. We find it hard to understand how any self-respecting member of the Judiciary Committee could be satisfied with the President's response.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Count Moscow In

Intractable as it appears in itself, the Arab-Israeli conflict reaches its moments of most acute danger when it becomes an extension of Great Power rivalry in the Middle East.

Conversely, any degree of superpower "understanding" in respect to peacemaking efforts between Arabs and Israelis brings a corresponding increase in the chance for an honest settlement.

Communiqué and "informed sources" are often poor reflections of reality, but the outcome of Secretary Kissinger's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko bolsters the growing hope that Moscow and Washington will not work at cross-purposes during the coming weeks of sensitive diplomacy.

Soviet isolation from Kissinger's dramatic mediation effort has proved to be a major tactical weakness in the negotiations, and is now recognized as such by the leading diplomats involved. Even in Israel, where suspicion of Soviet intentions in the Middle East runs so high, it is acknowledged that without Soviet support and participation no arrangement with the Arab states—particularly Syria—can be relied upon, even if the

deal could somehow be struck in the first place.

If Kissinger achieved any success in softening the Kremlin's opposition to his efforts, it must have been by convincing his Soviet counterpart that the American aim is not to seek great power advantage, that there would be room in a pacified Middle East for both.

Fortunately, neither superpower seems to be trying to impose a peace plan this time. What Kissinger sought was just enough confidence in the integrity of his mediation to enable the Soviet leaders to soften the resistance they have expressed—and pressed upon their Syrian allies—as the real bargaining begins.

Clearly, Syrian President Assad had been urged in recent weeks by his Soviet friends to strike a tough stance, to send his forces into action on Mount Hermon, to maintain political and military pressure at a moment of evident weakness in the Israeli government. Now the key to success of the Syrian-Israeli negotiations, through Kissinger's good offices, will be whether the Soviet Union feels satisfied that its interests will not suffer from a peaceful resolution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An American Proposal

The \$4 billion, 10-point emergency program to assist countries hardest hit by price rises which the United States suddenly proposed at the United Nations on Tuesday seems intended to head off a rival \$3 billion emergency aid fund proposal that was gaining support among developing countries. As the formulation of Secretary of State Kissinger's April 15th pledge of a major U.S. effort to help meet the development crisis, it offers concrete hope for action to close what Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has called the "potentially disastrous gap" between the needs of those imperiled by steep

price rises and the aid that is currently available.

The needs of the billion people who face economic disaster in the next 18 months can only be met by a scheme that can enlist the support of those who must pay the bill—that is, the United States and other developed countries, plus—particularly—the oil-exporting nations which have benefited most dramatically from recent price leaps. By pledging to shoulder its "fair share" of the cost, the United States has laid down a challenge that others—potential donors and beneficiaries alike—will find it impossible to ignore.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 2, 1899

PARIS—According to dispatches from all parts of Europe, Labor Day yesterday passed off without the slightest untoward incident. The days when the first of May used to cause governments to quake and the bourgeois to fear the "red ruin" are past and gone. Yesterday saw picnic parties of workers and their families in the country and a few, ever so mild, meetings held in public squares.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1924

WASHINGTON—The moderate consumer of alcohol outlives the total abstainer. Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, told the National Assembly of Science here, Dr. Pearl compiled tables as the result of years of study, showing the definite demarcation in favor of moderate drinkers over abstainers. However, his study did show that heavy drinkers, very definitely, have a shorter life span.



Nixon on the Barricades

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the great crises of his political life, Richard Nixon has been almost recklessly bold. He saved himself from charges of corruption in the presidential campaign of 1952 with his Checkers speech. He came back after losing the presidency in 1960 and the governorship of California in 1962, and the guess here is that he has helped himself by his latest TV defense against impeachment and conviction.

As in 1952, he appealed in his latest TV performance to the people over the heads of the politicians. His fate lies, first, with the Judiciary Committee of the House, then with the opinion of the House itself, and finally, if he cannot persuade them, with the judgment of the Senate. But he did not give the House Judiciary Committee the evidence it had subpoenaed. He gave them that part of the evidence he thought they should have, and interpreted it selectively in his TV address to the nation before the Judiciary Committee had even had a chance to read the partial evidence he had provided.

More than that, he challenged the Congress to decide what facts they needed to carry out their constitutional responsibilities in the impeachment process, and even insisted on who should verify the evidence he had made available.

Tapes' Issue

For example, he insisted that his own lawyers should have the right to challenge any charges made against him in the impeachment proceedings of the House, but refused to allow the lawyers of the Judiciary Committee to listen to the tapes and check them against the selected transcripts he sent to Capitol Hill.

In short, he asked the people and the Congress to trust him, but refused to trust the Judiciary Committee or its lawyers to hear the tapes on which his argument was based. Also, he concentrated his attack on the testimony of John Dean, the main witness against him, though he must have known that Dean was forbidden by the courts to answer back.

All this was presented by the President to the nation as an exercise of unprecedented generosity. No president in the history of the Republic, he said, had ever made available to the Congress or the people so many secret conversations within the White House, which is true. No doubt, the secret documents would be misused by his opponents in the Congress and the press, but he had always sought to do what was right, and now all these thousands of documents would be published, and if anybody had any doubt, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino Jr., of New Jersey, and the senior Republican member of the committee, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, could listen to the tapes and confirm whether or not he was telling the truth.

It is odd that such a speech should have to be made in America by the President of the United States, and even odder that he should have to say, if you don't believe all this, you can check it against the record, but still this was probably the most powerful and effective political speech Nixon has ever made.

Calm

Unlike his recent public speeches in Mississippi, Texas, and Illinois, when he seemed to be elaborately enthusiastic in his language and gestures, Nixon argued his case from the Oval Office of the White House with patient detail and calm. If he made any mistake, it was that he went on too long, but he was composed and controlled the impression that he knew precisely what he was doing.

Seen from Capitol Hill it was a clever, almost an outrageous speech. For if the Congress agreed with it, the House and the Senate would be saying that, even in an impeachment proceeding, the President should be able to select the evidence and the people who should check and confirm it.

Nevertheless, seen from the television screens, the President's main target, it was probably an effective and even brilliant political performance. Here is all the relevant evidence, he said to the television audience. It will prove our fairness and innocence. Here behind me are volumes of testimony. Let the Congress and the people study them, and if they have any doubt, let Rodino and Hutchinson of the Judiciary Com-

mittee listen to them, and raise questions, and I will answer them under oath. But not, he insisted, the rest of the Judiciary Committee, and not the lawyers of the committee or its staff.

No doubt this sounded fine to the television audience, but imagine Rodino and Hutchinson, without lawyers or staff, trying to go through dozens of tapes on hundreds of intricate questions, while still trying to preside over the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee and whatever else is going on in the House of Representatives. Even if the President's invitation was reasonable, it would take months of listening, and months more of questioning.

Meanwhile, the other members of the Judiciary Committee will be complaining that they have been tricked and left out of hearing the evidence, and the controversy will not be resolved, as

the President predicted, but will become even more complicated and vindictive than before.

This is the chance the President took—maybe the boldest of his career—but it may work like Stans and Mitchell, the President's problem is to prove that there is a "reasonable doubt" that he knew about the scandals of 1973 or tried to cover them up.

And by releasing all these volumes of testimony and going to the people with his evidence and his appeals to get all this behind us and get on to the battle against war and inflation, he has probably gained considerable support in the country and some votes in Congress.

Nixon is probably wrong in supposing that his speech and his pile of documents will end the controversy, but he has released enough to create "reasonable doubt" and that may be decisive in his favor at the end.

Mideast: Miracles or Missiles?

By C. L. Sulzberger

DAMASCUS—Many miracles have been reported in this part of the world but I somehow doubt if Henry Kissinger, described as a miracle-maker by his new friend, Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt, is going to pull one out of his hat when he comes here on his new tour of the Middle East. To begin with, he doesn't wear a hat.

The key figure on this trip is Hafez al-Assad, Syria's 44-year-old chief of state. If Assad, a blocky, self-contained, courteous general, who may be the world's only political boss who can fly a MIG, talks to the secretary of state the way he talked to me, Kissinger may order a bomburg after all.

The Syrian used to command the air force before he seized control of his country four years ago. But this technical expertise had nothing to do with the fact that our lengthy, unemotional conversation in the palace of this famous, ancient city, where the head of Saint John the Baptist is enshrined, was studded with loud bangs.

So Cool

The bangs didn't come from Assad, who is by nature so cool he doesn't have to keep it. No, the counterpoint was provided by Syrian and Israeli jets which started their argument near Mount Hermon and got so loud about their missile exchanges as they skidded overhead that the former air force general telephoned to inquire what the noise was all about.

The noise, of course, symbolized

what brings Henry here. Had his wife been arranging the tour, John the Baptist might have been the attraction, but she is off investigating the Nile Valley.

President Assad represents the hurdle to be crossed before an Arab-Israeli peace conference can be reconvened. He is a highly moral, essentially unsuited man of modest origins. He comes from an Alawite family in the north. The Alawites are a schismatic Moslem sect in the intensely religious Middle East where more men by far have been killed for God than for any other reason.

He graduated from military academy and trained as a fighter pilot in Russia, although he doesn't look like a dashing aerobatics expert and told me that on his rare free moments he likes to walk, read and play ping pong.

Assad acknowledges no specific ideological or personal influences. He says he was bitten early by a patriotic bug and a desire to shake off foreign influences (French, when he was born).

According to him he was always serious and spent much time reading, as he still does. He joined the Ba'ath Arab Socialist party—often divided into factions—and still considers himself a Ba'ath Arab Socialist nationalist, but emphatically not "a Marxist." He claims his ambition has been constant: to liberate and develop his country and to equalize the distribution of its wealth.

Diplomats say he has shown a tendency toward liberalization, economic relaxation and religious tolerance. Christian services are broadcast by the state radio on

Sundays for the first time in years. In Syrian terms, all these aspects are significant. This is a durable little country, insured to hardship, which boasts it makes the toughest soldiers in the Arab world.

Assad claims that "war is not our hobby." His initial trade was war, but he is not likely to be easily diverted from his basic goals in the new demerit-war with Israel, a demerit-war only in the sense that Syria alone is doing the fighting. He acknowledges that his military supplies have been built up by Russia so they are at least as strong as when the October Arab-Israeli war started. He depends on Moscow to continue to pass the ammunition even if it doesn't join his Alawites in praising the Lord.

Open the Door

It seems obvious that if Kissinger is to produce a miracle and end the booming of missiles on the Mount Hermon-Golan front, thus opening the door to a new peace meeting in Geneva, he is going to have to put new pressure on Israel while his colleague, Gromyko, somehow tranquilizes Syria.

Israel is unhappy about what has been going on, not only in interested superpower capitals but also with the situation along its borders and inside them. It counts on Kissinger and hopes he can assuage the stolid Gromyko.

But whether all this can influence the granitic Assad and silence the missiles . . . that will indeed give a miraculous tinge to what is called diplomacy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letter From Moscow

The Solitary Striker

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—For 17 days last month, the Moscow correspondent of The Washington Post was probably the only legal striker living in this country of 250 million souls. It was a revealing experience.

"On strike? Seriously? Not working at all? Not being paid? I never met a real striker before . . ." That conversation, in different forms, was repeated with numerous Russians during the 17 days. Senior officials and dissident intellectuals shared a similar degree of disbelief.

"You mean the workers of The Washington Post are on strike?" one Soviet colleague asked incredulously. Yes, a group of the workers—specifically, the working journalists. "But including the foreign correspondents?" Yes, all the working journalists. Like many conversations here about the strike, this one ended in nervous giggles.

'Won Everything'

In the Soviet Union—the workers' and peasants' state—strikes are impossible. "We have nothing to strike for," a Soviet trade union official in Volgograd once explained. "We won everything in the revolution. In October, 1917—in the Bolshevik Revolution."

Officially, there is no "exploitation of man by man" in the Soviet Union, since the state owns what Karl Marx called the means of production. Therefore, officially, there is no basis for a strike.

In fact, V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, decided soon after the revolution that trade unions should be made appendages of the Communist party without any autonomy. Leon Trotsky, Nikolai Bukharin and other early Communist leaders favored independence for the unions, but Lenin's view prevailed, and Soviet trade unions have been docile partners of the regime ever since.

"What are you striking for?"

Russians repeatedly asked. Money. "How much?" This led to a complicated discussion. Experienced journalists received \$400 under the old contract and hoped for \$500 in the new contract, plus a cost-of-living escalator, plus better pensions and a few other benefits.

"Four hundred dollars a month?" No, a week. "Oh, a week."

The sum is staggering by Soviet standards. An average Soviet industrial worker makes about 135 rubles a month. Officially this is said to equal \$179, but it doesn't; 135 rubles is, for example, the cost of a woman's sturdy overcoat with a fur collar. An experienced journalist on Pravda, the leading Soviet newspaper, makes 350-450 rubles a month.

Yet many Soviet citizens are convinced that they live better than residents of the capitalist countries. An old lady on a Moscow park bench heard from an American woman that her husband was on strike, and observed that this was perfectly understandable—the husband was exploited and needed more money to live.

Another lady in the park observed that "We don't have strikes for the time being." By Western standards, Soviet workers stoically accept an unfair distribution of the nation's wealth. One set of statistics makes the point.

In the current five-year plan, which ends in 1975, these percentage increases are projected: industrial profits (which revert to the state): 90.4 percent; labor productivity: 38.8 percent; real income to the population (including welfare benefits): 30.8 percent; monthly industrial wages: 22.4 percent.

Official Soviet journals have reported that the cost of labor in Soviet industry has fallen from about one-third of total costs before World War II to less than one-eighth of total costs today. In other words, from a management point of view, labor costs have plummeted in the last 30 years.

Similar statistics for any Western economy would show precisely the opposite trend. In many Western industries, labor represents more than half of total costs.

The Soviet worker's standard of living is well below that of most Western European workers. In even countries unfavorable to the fellow Communist's standard in much of Eastern Europe. Foreign experts and Russians themselves find it difficult to measure what if any difficulties these comparisons create for the Soviet authorities.

No Protests

Many assume that the Russian worker simply will not protest his situation—out of docility, enthusiasm for the state, or whatever. There is support for this view in recent Soviet history, which includes no known examples of a real workers' protest. Workers in East Germany and Poland have been more volatile and demonstrative.

But studies published in official Soviet journals confirm the existence of dissatisfaction among workers. An article in Izvestia, the government newspaper, reported that in the big locomotive factory in Voroshilovgrad, dissatisfaction with wages was growing. Five years ago, Izvestia revealed, 54 percent of the factory's workers were dissatisfied with their pay. Last year two-thirds expressed dissatisfaction.

Dissatisfaction among journalists at The Washington Post was probably about the high earlier this month—resulting in a 17-day strike by the Newspaper Guild. There have been no reports of a strike at the locomotive factory in Voroshilovgrad, however.

Whitney belongs to us, not to our competitors. He, rather than the medieval craftsmen of Mont St. Michel and Chartres—however magnificent and unique their art—must once more become our model."

To which Mr. Roberts adds: "The real world, rather than that of Mont St. Michel and Chartres or the perfectibility of mankind, is cruel, dark and uncertain."

Might I be allowed to point out that "the real world" of the "medieval craftsmen of Mont St. Michel and Chartres" was at least as "cruel, dark and uncertain" as our own, but whereas that world left monuments of enduring beauty, the 20th century bids us to leave behind monumental rubbish.

M.M. SIBTHORP.

London.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman: Katherine Graham
Publisher: Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Editor: Robert T. MacDonald
Managing Editor: George W. Bates
Roy Telge, Assistant Managing Editor

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 12,500,000 F.
S.G. Paris No. 75 3312, 21 Rue de Berry, 75002 Paris Cedex 02.
Tel.: 23-50-50 Telex: 31 550 Herald, Paris Cedex: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de publication: Walter R. Trayner
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

دردا عاقله

OPERA Lyons' Logical Step —Taking On 'Fidelio'

By David Stevens

Lyons' latest effort, the production of "Fidelio" currently on the boards at the Lyons Opera, is a logical continuation of the lavish attention that the "new" regime here has given to the Viennese classics— from Mozart to Berg—over the last five seasons.

This production certainly had its weaknesses, lacking the homogeneity that has distinguished others here, and with a staging that never rose above routine. But, under the company's Viennese musical director, Theodor Guschlbauer, it was an exciting "Fidelio." He conducted, as if he were not going to be thrown off his overall view of Beethoven's edifice by little accidents—flubbed wind passages in the overture or some dragging from the stage—and in the end the "Leonore No. 3" and the following final scene worked just the way they are supposed to.

The test was at its best in the deeper voices. Left Rocco was a powerful and incisive Pizarro and Heinz-Klaus Becker a resonantly warm-toned Rocco. Roberta Knie, despite some stridency and struggles with pitch, decidedly had the voice and the heroic style for Leonore, and she would have looked more convincing in her disguise had she not been saddled with a uniform that made her look like

Roberta Knie
as Leonore
and
Guy Chauvet
as Florestan
in
"Fidelio."

Pierre Boule.

a conservatively dressed movie usherette. Guy Chauvet, France's principal dramatic tenor, had an up-and-down time of it as Florestan, sometimes ringing out strongly and phrasing eloquently, sometimes colorless in tone and uncertain.

Cutting the spoken dialogue to the bone (the work was given in German) is perhaps understandable for a French audience, but no audience would have got

ten much help from Paul Hager's cliché-laden stage direction, while Jacques Rapp's wall-to-wall bars did not a prison make, nor a very effective playing area either. The jaunty-sinister march that should introduce the oppressors was played with the curtain lowered, and the prisoner chorus's yearning for freedom had precious little visual support from the meager sunlight glimpsed through a door.

(This is the second of a three-part series about the wives of leading contenders in the French presidential race. The first profile, of Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, wife of the Independent Republican candidate, appeared in the IHT April 30.)

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT)—Mrs. Jacques Chaban-Delmas is the "tennis anyone?" type. She has a bouncy walk, a firm handshake and opens the door of her apartment herself.

Nothing stuffy about her. She wears a simple but chic Ungaro shirtwaist dress, her hair down, long and simple. She looks too young to be a grandmother.

Nothing stuffy about the apartment either. On top of a modern building, surrounded by a nice terrace, it is in the best House and Garden style—with blue silk walls, low-slung, modern furniture, and old Roman amphora, lots of paintings, books and elegant silver bric-a-brac, along with family pictures. Micheline Chaban-Delmas, 42, sits between flowers and a portrait of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Her first marriage ended in divorce. She is the presidential candidate's third wife. Mr. Chaban-Delmas and his first wife were divorced; his second wife died a few years ago.

These marriages and divorces have made them an easy electorate target.

Asked how she feels about divorce, she said: "It's a sign of failure. It can only happen after

both parties have tried their best to avoid it. But if it happens, the only important thing to worry about are the children."

The Children

The Chaban-Delmas has plenty to worry about. Between the two of them, they have eight children, ranging from 15 to 39. How does she cope?

"Children feel and understand everything," she said. "I have tried to be completely available and to tell them the truth. One must have an absolute respect for the family. But I can assure you that our children have adjusted very well. Her youngest son, Antoine, spends half the time with his father."

Mrs. Chaban-Delmas does not like to talk about the effect her divorce might have on her husband's campaign.

"It's a question of conscience and of heart," she said, in deliberately vague words. "My husband and I have tried to settle it with the maximum honesty."

The Chaban-Delmas, who have been married since 1971, offer an idyllic picture. They often held hands in public and held hands when posing for a photographer. "Yes," I'm very close to my husband," she said. "When a man comes home, he needs somebody to talk to." Mrs. Chaban-Delmas always goes to the airports to pick up her husband when he returns from trips.

Does she help him actively? "I go with him when he asks me to," she said. "Actually, what I try to do is make sure he has some privacy. He often comes home for lunch. That gives him an hour's rest."

Mr. and Mrs.
Chaban-Delmas
in their
Paris
apartment.

By Hebe Dorsey

Of all the three candidates, people seem to feel that Mrs. Chaban-Delmas might be the one who would give the French people a younger, less formal life. But she is far too cautious to go along with that. She would not discuss whether she would like to live at the Elysee. "I'll go with my husband," she said. "I can tell you."

In Bordeaux, where her husband is mayor, Mrs. Chaban-Delmas is involved in social work. "My husband has three remarkable women in his cabinet," she said. "The established relationship and an ever-growing social work are his domain. You can see that as far as Bordeaux is concerned, I'm quite active."

When it comes to fashion, Mrs. Chaban-Delmas is definitely interested. "I love clothes," she said. "And I believe that our countrymen do as well." She wears at Ungaro and Dior.

Her husband is often pictured drinking water and eating steak and salad. Is that personal taste?

A Cave in Jordan

ANMAN, May 1 (Reuters)—An ancient cave with a mosaic floor at its entrance has been uncovered about 10 kilometers west of Amman, according to the Department of Antiquities, Yacoub Oweis, director-general of archaeology, said that preliminary studies indicated the mosaic-floored cave had been used as a church in the Byzantine era (4th-5th century) and later as a residence in the Omayyad era (661-750).

© 1974 by Waverley Root. From a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



This many Americans didn't die in January and February, thanks to the 55mph speed limit.

This January and February, 1,880 people didn't get killed on U.S. highways compared with highway fatalities during the same months last year.

This January and February, 40,000 people didn't suffer disabling injuries in car accidents compared with the number hurt during the same months last year.

So say the statistics compiled by the National Safety Council.

Some of the lives were saved because motorists couldn't get enough gasoline and used their cars less. But, according to NSC, most of the lives were saved because, by and large, people observed the 55mph speed limit.

Nationally, fatalities decreased 25% in

the two-month period. Traffic deaths in some states fell even more dramatically—46% in Maryland, 68% in Rhode Island, 74% in Utah—where lower speed limits began earlier or were more vigorously enforced.

Caution: these figures don't cover the weeks following the lifting of the Arab oil embargo, when drivers began to regain some of that old get-up-and-go spirit.

Will American motorists once again slaughter 55,600 people a year as they did in 1973?

We hope not. We hope the energy crisis taught us not just that the 55mph limit saves dollars and gasoline. But much, much more.

Mobil

©1974 Mobil Oil Corporation

WAVERLEY ROOT: How Napoleon 'Invented' the Sugar Beet

THE sugar beet might be said to have been invented by Napoleon Bonaparte, at least in the French sense of the word, which refers to a discoverer as an inventor. But before Napoleon entered the picture, this vegetable had already been produced by a triumph of guided evolution, though not as great as some enthusiastic writers have proclaimed it to be.

One widely read work describes it as unique, the only example in existence of the creation by man of a new species. The author of this description must have forgotten maize, a creation of the American Indian; in any case the sugar beet is not a new species, but simply a greatly improved variety of the original common beet, *Beta vulgaris*. This fairly long-tapering beet, with white flesh and nearly white skin, existed before its value as a sugar producer was discovered, and was used chiefly as animal fodder, though it was also eaten as a vegetable. The table beet, however, was preferred for human consumption and still is, though

the sugar beet, in its present highly specialized evolved form, could also be eaten still, if anyone wanted to.

The rise of the sugar beet began slowly when the German chemist A. S. Margraff discovered that sugar could be extracted from beets but it was half a century before this evoked any great interest. A disciple of Margraff's, Franz Karl Achard, set up a factory in 1798 to produce sugar from beets, but it quickly failed. Then the English blockade of France; the country was cut off from all sources of cane sugar. Napoleon had heard about the possibility of extracting sugar from beets, and, with characteristic energy and decisiveness, ordered that 70,000 acres be planted immediately with sugar beets.

In 1812 a French financier named Benjamin Delessert opened a refinery for beet sugar in the Passy section of Paris. He supplied Napoleon's palace with sugar, and ordinary consumers as well, with the result that Napoleon made him a baron of the empire. The Boulevard Delessert

in Paris now runs from the Trocadero gardens to the Rue de Passy, in the direction of the site where Delessert's refinery once stood, but few Parisians could tell you what the name represents.

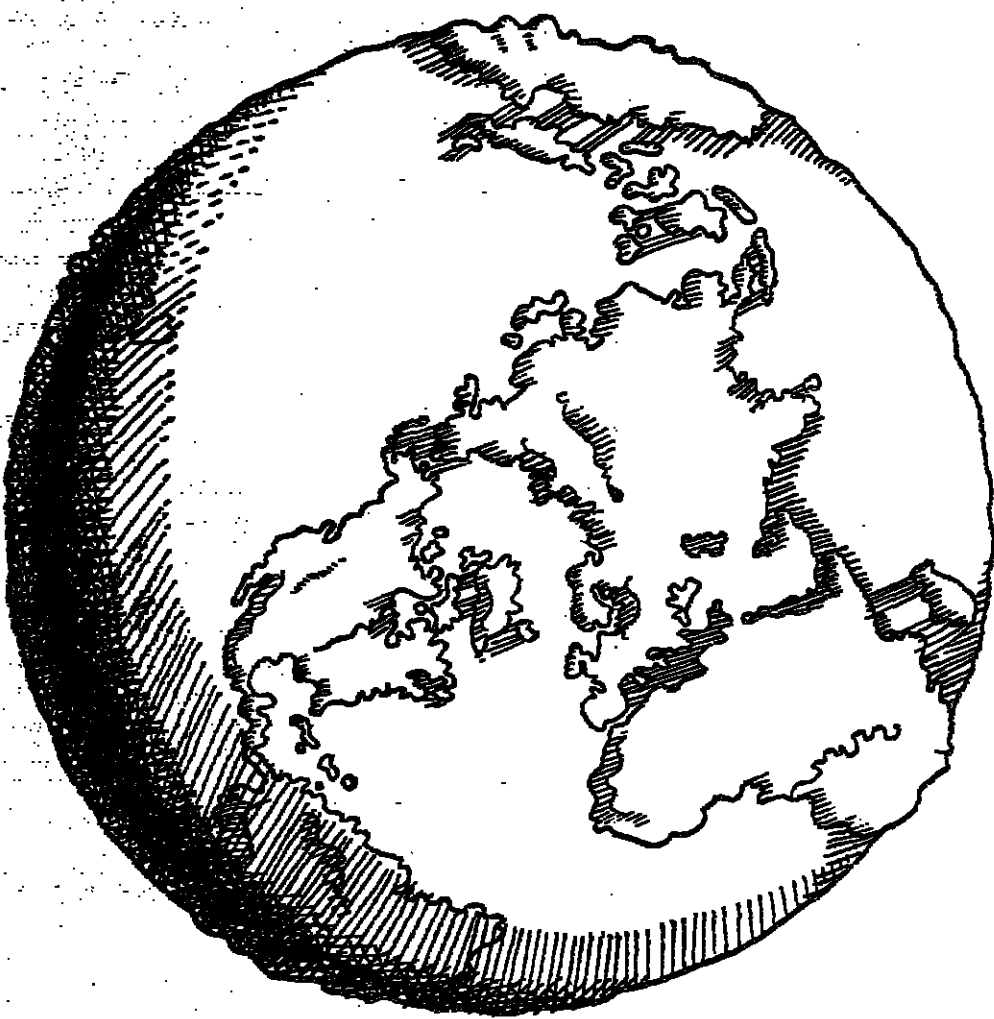
Like most innovations, beet sugar was received with resistance. It was described as having an unpleasant taste, as being less sweet than cane sugar, and even as being downright unhealthy. Alexandre Dumas reported having seen a caricature of the little King of Rome, Napoleon's son, weeping as his nurse hands him a beet, saying, "Such this, child, your father says it's sugar." Then Jean Antoine Chaplat, professor of vegetable chemistry at Polytechnique (another illustrious unknown; few Frenchmen could tell you why the process of adding sugar to wine is called chaptalization), demonstrated that beet sugar was chemically identical with cane sugar, and opposition to it decreased.

Chemical identity and gastronomic identity are not necessarily quite the same thing, and most

gourmets, despite Chaplat, still prefer cane sugar to beet sugar when both are equally available. Nevertheless the caricaturists switched sides, and in 1840 Dumas depicted the funeral of cane sugar, conducted by an undertaker in the form of a sugar-loaf of beet sugar. Dumas was slightly ahead of events, for in 1840 the beet was supplying only 5 percent of the world sugar supply, hardly a mortal wound for sugar cane.

In Germany the development of the sugar beet proceeded rapidly under the lead of Moritz von Kopp. The result was the white Silesian beet, from which all the present varieties have been evolved. By 1880, beet sugar had passed cane sugar, but after World War I it dropped back again, and the proportion became about one-third beet sugar to two-thirds cane sugar—still enough to make the sugar beet more important commercially than all other varieties of beet put together.

Beet sugar is eaten almost exclusively in Europe, which fur-



Pan Am Country.

Wherever you're going in the world, we can take you. And we can look after you from the day you plan your trip until the day we bring you home. You see, Pan Am flies to more than 100 cities in over 65 lands and offers more tours than any other airline in the world.

We have over 195 offices on six continents to serve you, a worldwide communications system to make all your reservations for you—reservations for dinner in our 747 First Class dining room, for the hotel of your choice, and your car rental. And in 19 countries

Pan Am's World Rent-a-Car System can provide you with the latest models.

And best of all, wherever you go in the world, you'll find Pan Am people to help you along—with all the know-how and experience it takes to make this the trip of a lifetime.

Next time you fly out into the world, fly with us. See your Travel Agent or Pan Am. We know our way around.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1974

Page 9

Japan Says Payments Hit Record Deficit

But End to Dip Seen As Reserves Increase

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—Japan's balance of payments fell nearly \$18.5 billion during the fiscal year 1973 which ended last March 31, the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

But its external reserves showed another moderate increase this month, bringing hopes that the balance-of-payments slump might be coming to an end.

Banking sources said the crucial sign would come in June, when Japan starts to pay its increased oil import bill to cover the sharp rise in crude oil prices in December and January.

The balance of payments for the 1973 fiscal year ended March 31 produced a record deficit of \$18.5 billion, compared with a surplus of \$3.92 billion in the previous year.

However, Finance Ministry sources noted there was a continued narrowing in the nation's trade deficit—attributable mainly to active exports—and a steady decline in capital exports.

The sources said moderate increases in Japan's external reserves—its holdings of gold and convertible currencies—during the past three months indicated that last year's balance-of-payments turnaround was coming to an end.

The foreign reserves stood at \$12.713 billion yesterday, an increase of \$287 million over March. But this figure was still well below visible reserves of \$18.284 billion held in April 1973.

The Finance Ministry sources agreed that the increase in foreign reserves was partly due to the fact that the government was calling in dollars supplied earlier to Japanese banks to finance imports.

They also said Japanese firms were being allowed to receive loans from foreign banks and issue bonds overseas under a new policy in force since last November.

Factory Orders In U.S. Decline

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP).—U.S. factory orders in March fell 0.5 percent as bookings for durable goods slid sharply, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

New orders for manufactured products fell to a seasonally-adjusted \$79.58 billion from a downward-revised \$80.02 billion in February, when orders rose 1.3 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICI, BP to Build Chemical Plant

Two of Britain's three biggest companies, Imperial Chemical Industries and British Petroleum, are to spend \$100 million on a new chemical plant at Teesside, in northeast England. This is the largest single investment ever made in Britain's chemical industry. It will create directly and through support services 4,000 jobs. A pipeline connecting the plant to BP's refinery at Grangemouth, Scotland, will be operated by ICI but used by both companies. To be ready in three years' time, this is the first joint venture of its kind in Britain.

Japan's Auto Exports Increase 19.2%

Japan's auto exports totaled 238,108 units in March, up 19.2 percent from February and up 35.5 percent from a year earlier, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. March exports were valued at the equivalent of \$546.07 million, up 19.8 percent from February and up 56 percent from a year earlier.

Loews Eyes CNA Financial

Loews Corp. is planning a cash tender offer for the common and preferred stock of CNA Financial Corp. at a price representing a substantial

markup on current market prices, CNA says. With its present holding, the purchase would give Loews more than 50 percent of the total outstanding CNA voting shares. CNA says Loews has not specified a price. The CNA financial board has stated that CNA is not interested in being acquired and that directors and management think that it is in the best interests of stockholders and policyholders for CNA to remain independent.

Dow Chemical to Expand Drug Sector

Dow Chemical Co., of the United States, expects to considerably increase its interests in drugs and other secondary chemicals through its holding in Gruppo Lepetit SpA, of Milan, Italy, and its affiliates, Lepetit company officials report. The Dow life sciences division is in the process of transferring most of its offices to Milan under the auspices of the newly formed Dow-Petit group. Elio Poli Sandri, director of public relations for Gruppo Lepetit, said in an interview. With these statements, Lepetit hopes to lay to rest recurrent press reports in Italy that Dow Chemical plans to sell its 80 percent interest in Gruppo Lepetit, the parent concern for the international drug group.

But Insect Problem Remains to Be Solved

New Fiber Gives Hope to Paper Industry

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP).—

The kenaf, a 10-foot-tall plant that is a type of hibiscus, could be the answer to the U.S. paper industry's search for fiber sources.

The kenaf's main attribute is a fiber yield unsurpassed by any tree yet developed. It produces five to seven times more pulp per acre than the pine tree and grows to maturity in only 120 days, compared to 20 years for most trees.

At a time when future wood fiber shortages are being projected, these qualities make kenaf increasingly attractive to the pulp and paper industry. The search for nonwood fibers stems from the fact that trees do not grow fast enough. There are probably not enough trees to meet the nation's fiber needs much beyond the 1990s, some paper experts say.

Paper consumption, which is now 640 pounds per person per year, is expected to climb to more than 1,000 pounds per person per year by the year 2000. U.S. paper and paperboard production was 51.9 million tons last year, more than three million tons short of demand.

It is also possible that trees could become uneconomical for papermaking in coming years, as demand for high-cost wood products takes priority, says C.E. MacDonald, International Paper Co.'s director of allied operations. This has already begun to happen—only wood scraps made into paper in order to conserve more of the tree for paneling, furniture and housing production.

Kenaf is too valuable to grow just for paper," Mr. MacDonald says.

Though fiber shortages are a new worry for the United States, many sparsely forested countries have always faced this problem. In Europe and Asia, millions of tons of paper are made from fibers like bamboo, reeds, rags, bagasse (sugar cane) and straw from wheat, rice, oats and barley.

Papyrus, possibly the original paper fiber, is still being used in some countries.

The United States, too, has a number of varieties of nonwood fibers available. Some 70.8 million tons are produced each year, mostly as a byproduct of the harvest of other crops. But wood is much more economical for papermaking than these fibers, and only about one million tons of them are turned into paper each year.

Kenaf was selected after an investigation by the U.S. Agriculture Department begun in 1957. The department, looking for a good cash crop for farmers, and recognizing the possibility of future fiber shortages, began tests to determine which plant would best fit the paper industry's requirements.

In the course of their investigation, the researchers tested some 600 seeds from 3,500 species of fiber plants. Of this group, about 850 were chosen for careful evaluation. Cornstalks, mil-

weed and certain types of parsley all showed promise, but were rejected for a variety of reasons. Hemp had strong potential, except that its cultivation is rigidly controlled to prevent the illegal use of its dried leaves as marijuana.

In 1960, kenaf was selected as the best possible candidate for its strength, harvesting potential, similarity to wood fiber and its pulping and mixing characteristics.

But the widespread use of kenaf may still be a long way off, for the paper industry has not yet given up on trees. It is devoting huge amounts of time and money to a research effort designed to forestall the wood-fiber shortage.

Kenaf has some drawbacks that may slow its acceptance by paper manufacturers. Like many crops, it must be rotated every few years. Its seedlings rot when exposed to too much water and must be planted in raised beds. The plant would also require an entirely new system of land management.

The most troublesome problem that must be ironed out before kenaf paper becomes a reality is the root-knot nematode. This tiny microscopic worm burrows into the roots of the plant and saps its growth potential until it withers. "Unless the bugs are out of it, kenaf will never be economical," (Continued on Page 18, Col. 3)

Brazil Sets 10% Growth Rate But Inflation Level Unknown

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 1 (NYT).—Brazil's new administration has fixed a goal for continued rapid economic growth but has been unable to set a goal limiting inflation in the face of high prices.

President Ernesto Geisel set the target for the increase in the nation's gross product at 10 percent this year. It has stood at more than 10 percent for the last four years.

Because of unpredictable conditions, however, no limit was put on the inflation rate, as has been done in the past. It was announced that the President had approved Finance Minister Mario Simoesen's anti-inflation program.

The program, announced Thursday night in Brasilia, included limiting the increase in the means of payment—cash and credit—this year to 35 percent. At the same time, companies buying products for prices higher than those fixed by the Inter-ministerial Price Council faced action under the national security law. Moreover, it was recommended that state banks reduce the credit of companies selling products at higher than official prices.

Inflation Rate Limit

Early last year, the administration of former President Emílio Médica set 12 percent as the inflation rate limit. However, unforeseen increases in imported crude oil prices and greater demand for Brazilian exports brought the inflation rate to more than 15 percent.

Efforts to control inflation faced discouraging circumstances this year also. As it does every year, the government raised the minimum wage scale to compensate for the effect of inflation on the cruzeiro's buying power. The minimum was raised by 20 percent to \$57.50 monthly. In Brazil's large centers—Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, however, most workers earn more because there is a labor shortage. Domestic air fares were ordered raised by 7.6 percent and interstate bus fares by 20 percent.

Brazil's trade deficit for the first three months of the year was estimated at more than \$1 billion. It was attributed to the high cost of crude-oil imports and slow-moving exports. Coffee exports were reported lagging, with Central American coffees selling for lower prices. Soybean exports, a big hope for

reducing the trade deficit, were disappointing, with prices unexpectedly low.

The general price inflation rate for the first three months was estimated at 9.1 percent compared with 3.8 percent in the same period last year.

Because of Latin American complaints about U.S. protectionist measures, William Eberle, a special representative of President Nixon, arrived in Brasilia for conversations Thursday. However, no important results were expected. The Journal do Brasil, a leading morning newspaper which often reflects official views, commented on "the haste" of Mr. Eberle's visit to Brazil and other South American countries. The newspaper said, "This shows a lack of sense for trade problems."

It pointed to a decreasing importance of trade with the United States, while trade with Japan and the European Common Market has increased.

£16.6-Million Loss Set by British Firm

British Leyland Sees Upturn in Second Half

LONDON, May 1 (Reuters).—British Leyland, Britain's biggest car manufacturer and exporter, today announced a half-year loss of £16.6 million.

The company was hard hit by the three-day work week imposed on industry because of the miners' dispute earlier this year. Steel shortages and industrial disputes also took their toll.

But Leyland's chairman, Lord Stokes, forecast that the company would make a profit in the second half of the financial year.

The large pre-tax loss in the six months to the end of March compared with profits of £22.8 million in the same period last year and a record profit of £51.3 million in the last full year.

Sales of the British Leyland group in the first half of the year were down both at home and abroad, but the total value of exports at £218 million was higher than in any previous half-year in the corporation's history.

Lord Stokes said it is becoming difficult to export because of the current recession throughout the European car market.

"The whole world motor industry is in for a fairly tough time," he told a press conference.

Nissan Net Drops

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters).—Nissan Motor Co. said today net profit fell to 14.2 billion yen in the six months ended March 31 compared with 27 billion yen in the previous six months. Sales totaled 236.18 billion yen, down from 244.7 billion yen. The company said it will maintain a dividend of 4 yen.

DEARBORN, Mich., May 1 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. reported yesterday that first-quarter profits dropped 66 percent from last year, the company's worst January-March performance since 1967.

Ford was the last of the Big Three automakers to report sharply lower profits for the first three months of 1974.

Ford said first-quarter profits for 1973 were \$123.6 million, down from a record \$361 million during the same period last year. Per-share earnings dropped from \$3.59 to \$1.31, the company said.

Ford said worldwide sales totaled \$5.5 billion, down 11 percent from the first quarter of 1973.

Ford also announced it had shut down six of its auto assembly plants yesterday and would close eight more by tomorrow because of strikes against two of its parts suppliers. Ford said the strike would idle an estimated 37,000 workers, cause a production loss of up to 10,000 cars a day and leave it with only two North American auto assembly plants in operation.

Ford's per-share earnings were more than triple the 41 cents announced by GM and its dollar profits were \$4 million more than the auto giant's.

Market analysts expected Ford to do better than GM during the quarter because of its greater

Markets Closed

Markets throughout most of Europe were closed Tuesday for the May Day holiday. British and Dutch markets, however, remained open.

Clerks at the Paris Bourse voted Tuesday to continue their month-old strike which has disrupted Bourse operations.



Harry Allington

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Harry Allington has been named vice-president and general manager of Chemical Bank, Belgium. He replaces Brian Fatterson, who is retiring. Mr. Allington was formerly vice-president for Belgium of American Express International Banking Corp.

International Harvester Co. of Britain Ltd. has appointed Lawrence Abbott manager of manufacturing. He will be based in London. Mr. Abbott was formerly manager of manufacturing operations with the parent company's farm equipment division in Chicago.

Robert Moe has been named vice-president at Honeywell Europe. He will be based in Brussels. Mr. Moe succeeds John Brack, who returns to Canada as president of Honeywell Ltd. and general manager of Control Systems-Canada.

Ford Earnings Drop 66 Percent During First Quarter

Ford's U.S. car sales were down 24 percent from last year; but due to an industrywide decline of more than 27 percent, the firm increased its market share from 24.8 percent to 25.6 percent.

The company said it sold 273,000 compact and subcompact in the United States during the quarter, more than any other maker. Its five small-car lines accounted for half of its total U.S. sales, the firm said.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Iacocca said they are "encouraged by indications that the U.S. automotive market is beginning to turn upward."

"We expect car sales to continue to improve in the second half of the year based on our expectation that economic growth will resume and that adequate supplies of gasoline will be available," they said.

Company Reports

American Motors		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	49.0	47.0
	Profits (millions)	6.9	16.5
	Per Share	0.25	0.61
	Per Share (Diluted)	0.22	0.52

Kerr-McGee		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	263.7	174.8
	Profits (millions)	23.6	11.9
	Per Share	0.94	0.47

Lockheed Aircraft		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	716.0	616.0
	Profits (millions)	3.8	5.0
	Per Share	0.33	0.44

Atlantic Richfield		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	93.9	50.3
	Profits (millions)	1.65	0.89

CNA Financial		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	444.2	420.2
	Profits (millions)	31.1	18.1
	Per Share	0.98	0.46

El Paso Natural Gas		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	299.7	228.7
	Profits (millions)	26.25	15.49
	Per Share	0.84	0.49

General Dynamics		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	414.8	398.0
	Profits (millions)	8.63	7.37
	Per Share	0.82	0.70

Greyhound		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	830.0	778.8
	Profits (millions)	10.52	8.70
	Per Share	0.25	0.21

Sherry Rand		1974	1973
Fourth Qtr. (Mar. 31)	Revenue (millions)	724.4	635.0
	Profits (millions)	33.85	29.23
	Per Share	0.98	0.85

LTV		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	716.0	616.0
	Profits (millions)	3.8	5.0
	Per Share	0.33	0.44

Phillips Petroleum		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	1,129.0	978.9
	Profits (millions)	17.72	12.9
	Per Share	1.65	1.24

U.S. Steel		1974	1973
First Quarter	Revenue (millions)	1,559.3	1,523.3
	Profits (millions)	89.5	49.0
	Per Share	1.65	0.91

INVESTIGATE HOW YOU CAN BEAT RISING INFLATION WITH FULL SECURITY AND CONFIDENCE

Write for a free brochure "WHY AND HOW TO INVEST IN MEXICO."

S.M. MORANES INSURGENTES SUR, No. 1457-ENT, MEXICO 19, D.F. TELE: RCA-017735.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF A COMMODITY OFFICE IN SWITZERLAND

LOEB, RHOADES & CO S.A.
2, Place Pépinière,
1003 LAUSANNE
TELEPHONE: 226494
TELEX: 25005
CABLE: LOBRO

Under the direction of
GUSTAVE SHAMA
PIERRE SHAMA

LOEB RHOADES

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc., and all Commodity Exchanges, Forty Two Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

London • Paris • Frankfurt • Lugano
Lausanne • Hong Kong • Nassau • Tokyo

We are pleased to announce that

Mr. Ernest Szamatolski

and

Mr. Philippe de Yturbe

have joined our Paris office

E. F. Hutton & Company (France) S.A.

123, Avenue des Champs-Élysées

Tel. 720 97-94

Hutton

INTERNATIONAL

Athens • Geneva • Hamburg • London • Lugano • Paris • Zurich
The E. F. Hutton International Group of Companies has continuous access to the services and facilities of E. F. Hutton & Company Inc., One Battery Park Plaza, New York

TRUST HOUSES FORTE

BRITISH HOTEL GROUP IN EXPANSION

Trust Houses Forte is a large, broadly-based, professionally managed British Group, serving international markets in the fields of hotel, catering, travel and leisure services. It is best known in France for its ownership of the Plaza-Athénée, George-V, and La Trémoille hotels in Paris.

In terms of size, the company is the largest of its kind in Europe and is the third largest hotel operation in the world. Turnover and profits have increased substantially each year. Below is a comparison of the figures for 1967 and 1973:

	1967	1973
Turnover	FF 1,085,350,000 £ 93,716,000	FF 3,856,853,000 £ 268,145,000
Profits before Taxes	FF 45,569,000 £ 3,997,000	FF 261,720,000 £ 22,955,000
Earnings per Share	FF 47.49 £ 4.16	FF 208.80 £ 18.32

The company's main strength lies undoubtedly in the fact that its interests are widespread. They include industrial and airport catering, Trust Houses and Hotels (200 in U.K.), a 23% stake in the Cook's Consortium, ownership of the American Travelodge hotel chain (with nearly 500 hotels and motor hotels in the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico), prestige hotels such as the Grosvenor House in London, Pierre in New York, Shelbourne in Dublin, Sandy Lane in Barbados, President in Johannesburg, Dona Filipa in Portugal, etc.

The Group is headed by Sir Charles Forte who believes strongly in the Common Market and is firmly committed to expanding in Europe as well as other parts of the world. In 1973, he has left the style and management of his hotels completely to the resident managers. This has proven to be extremely profitable for the three hotels in Paris. Paul Boncompagni (Plaza-Athénée), André Soulier (George-V), and Claude Carpentier (La Trémoille) have each given their hotels a certain individual style and charm which has resulted in making them three of the most profitable hotels in Europe.

Providing good returns to shareholders, first class service to the customer, and excellent employment opportunities to both management and staff have helped Charles Forte and his Group to set the pace as an industry leader throughout the world.

MODERN 10% TO 11% NET ON BANK SECURITIES

(10.90% TO 11.95% WHEN INTEREST IS COMPOUNDED.)

As Mexico's largest brokerage firm, we are pleased to offer individual investors 10% to 11% net interest on Certificates of Deposit with Mexican banking institutions — interest payable monthly.

For complete information, please write to: Mr. Ricardo O'Rourke, Executive Vice-President.

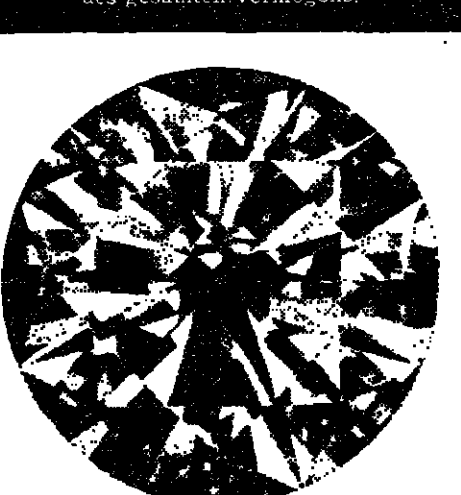
ALLEN W. LLOYD y Asociados, S.A.

Casa de Bolsa, Investment Brokers
Prisciliano Sanchez 220, Guadalupe, Jalisco, Mexico.

TEL: 25-59-90, TELEX: 0065793, CABLE: AWLASA.

Serving clients in 63 countries Established 1958.

Der Brillant ist eine ergänzende und langfristige Kapitalanlage. Der Besitz dieser mobilsten Werte erhöht die Sicherheit des gesamten Vermögens.



Brillanten aus erster Hand
Diamant-Schleifer seit 1904 und
Werksleute für feine Juwelen

HENRI WEBER
DIAMANTEN

8000 Zürich Tel. 01 25 66 15 Telex 35
Verlangen Sie unsere Broschüre mit Preisliste

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on May 1, 1974

High Low Last Chg					High Low Last Chg				
1040 Abbotts	S 199 1/4	194 1/2	197 1/4	- 1/2	200 Bell Can	S 13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/4
1080 Alcan	S 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0	200 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4
1120 Asarco Ltd	S 9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1160 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1200 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1240 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1280 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1320 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1360 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1400 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1440 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1480 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1520 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1560 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1600 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1640 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1680 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1720 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1760 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1800 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1840 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1880 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1920 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
1960 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2000 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2040 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2080 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2120 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2160 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2200 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2240 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2280 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4
2320 Bldg	S 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	- 1/4	200 Bldg Corp	S 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	- 1/4

3035 MB Ltd	S 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	- 1/4
4375 Hudson	S 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4
1570 M L Mills	S 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4
50 Manitoba	S 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4
1551 Microtel	S 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	- 1/4
1740 Moore	S 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	- 1/4
1750 Murray	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1810 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	- 1/4
1815 Nat Trust	S 1 1/2	1 1/2		

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

1991-92	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	S&P 500	High Low Last Chg	1990-91	Stocks and Div in 5	P/E	S&P 500	High Low Last Chg	1990-91
40.5	211a	SouPac	2.1a	6	138	21.0	3.5	31.0	+	17
20.5	212a	SouPac	1.92	9	20	41.5a	40.1	41.4	1.1a	56.5
25.5a	213a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	112
25.5a	214a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	111a
21.5a	215a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	23
22.5a	216a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	16.5
16.5a	217a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	40
12.5a	218a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	33
11.5a	219a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
12.5a	220a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	10
13.5a	221a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	16.5a
13.5a	222a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	223a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	224a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	225a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	226a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	227a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	228a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	229a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	230a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	231a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	232a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	233a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	234a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	235a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	236a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	237a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	238a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	239a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	240a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	241a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	242a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	243a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	244a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	245a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	246a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	247a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	248a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	249a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	250a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	251a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	252a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	253a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	254a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	255a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	256a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	257a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	258a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	259a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	260a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	261a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	262a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	263a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	264a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	265a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	266a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	267a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	268a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	269a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	270a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	271a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	272a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	273a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	274a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	275a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	276a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	277a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	278a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	279a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	280a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	281a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	282a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	283a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	284a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	285a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	286a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	287a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	288a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	289a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	290a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	291a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	292a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	293a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	294a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	295a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	296a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	297a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	298a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	299a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	300a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	301a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	302a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	303a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	304a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	305a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	306a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	307a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	308a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	309a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	310a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	311a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	312a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	313a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	314a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	315a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	316a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	317a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	318a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	319a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	320a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	321a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	322a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	323a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	324a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	325a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	326a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	327a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	328a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	329a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	330a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	331a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	332a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	333a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	334a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	335a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	336a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	337a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	338a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	339a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11
13.5a	340a	SouPac	PIA 3	12	8	48.1	25.1	42.1	+	11

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS HOLDINGS LIMITED

National and Grindlays Holdings is the vehicle through which the public can participate in the activities of National and Grindlays Bank Group; the shares of which are held as to 60% by National and Grindlays Holdings Limited and 40% by First National City Bank—New York. The Directors have declared a second interim dividend of 0.445%. This dividend together with the related tax credit will bring the total distribution for the year 1973 to 18.191% (1972 17.325%).

"A stronger base for the future"

National and Grindlays Bank Group

Highlights	1973 £	1972 £
Capital and reserves (including loan capital and minority interests)	79.0 m	70.4 m
Shareholders' funds (being capital and reserves excluding loan capital and minority interests)	52.2 m	44.2 m
Deposits	1,330.3 m	1,021.7 m
Advances	728.7 m	537.4 m
Cash - short term funds and at bankers	484.1 m	367.1 m
Consolidated profit after tax before extraordinary items	3.95 m	5.07 m
Total addition to revenue reserves including extraordinary items	3.7 m	3.4 m

Contributions to profit by geographical area :	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom and Europe	56	61	55	54	25
Asia	24	25	27	24	39
Africa	11	12	18	15	19
Mediterranean and Middle East	9	2	—	7	17

In his Statement to the Shareholders of National and Grindlays Bank, Chairman Lord Addison said:

The profits for 1973 were lower than in 1972 principally because of the effect on our London profits of the high level of interest rates. That they were as good as they were was due to the highly successful results in most of our overseas activities, a healthy improvement in our international trading and the London results both from many of our Brands activities and from our Confirming House, Gillespies.

Taking the whole management team together they are stronger and better organised to carry on business internationally both at home and overseas and let me emphasise the importance of order and discipline in our business, the way in which we have established in London. Brands has been developed into a stronger merchant bank during 1973. The rest of the Group has shown itself ready for further decentralisation which is necessary both because of the increased size and area of operations and order and discipline in our business. That our management teams will equip themselves as well in 1974 I have no doubt; I cannot, however, be so confident about the conditions of finance and trade in the world, and at home. Nor can I say precisely how much of a burden we shall continue to bear as a result of the numerous entered into in 1973, including the large gilt-edged portfolio of the Bank. But I can say that our international and overseas business has made a good start in 1974.

We now operate directly or by active participation with associates in 33 different countries overseas, having added to our network during 1973 Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Zaire.

In the Bank's traditional overseas territories in Asia the results were up to expectations. Enquiries for foreign currency loans have been numerous in 1973. There have been some useful success and the Bank has been able to show that we are not just "fair weather friends" of countries which we know well. The advantage to an international banker in London of having a well managed operation in the territory from which such an enquiry comes has been proved to us and to our customers.

Our business in Africa has shown useful progress. Kenya Commercial Bank has continued to expand and the special facilities provided by Grindlays Bank International (Kenya) have led to the growth of that Bank's business. Our

subsidiary in Zambia-Grindlays Bank International (Zambia)-has improved its efficiency very markedly. In the West of Africa our Associates in Nigeria and Ghana have continued to build up their businesses in a sound and profitable way. Our new subsidiary in Zaire - Banque Grindlays Internationale au Zaire - started its operations in November.

In Cyprus, Jordan, the Gulf and Oman results were definitely good.

In the Far East, the Dao Heng Bank continues to live up to our expectations. We are extending our activities in Hong Kong to include a wider range of banking services partly through Grindlays Dao Heng Finance Company Limited and partly through Branda.

In Japan we expect to start a full branch in Tokyo

In Malaysia the Asian International Merchant

and the Fuji Bank, opened for business in October, 1973. In Indonesia we have established a joint Representative Office with Bankhaus Ludwig in Jakarta.

In Europe existing activities were strengthened in France and Switzerland, and new ventures were begun in Germany and Greece. In France the Banque Grindlay

Ottomane (BGO) have begun to diversify as well as to strengthen their business. In Switzerland both the Geneva branch of the BGO and the separate operation of Grindlay Brandts had a good year. In Germany we have acquired just under 40% of the equity of Bankhaus Ludwig where our partners are Vereinsbank in Hamburg who hold the same percentage as we do, and the Kwaqa Bank.

In Greece we have started a branch in Athens, both to take advantage of our growing position in that part of the Mediterranean, and to fortify and expand the good relations which National and Grindlays and Brandts have with a number

Gillespies had a satisfactory year and improved their profit before tax by 30% to £560,000. Gillespies are planning to expand their base of operations into the Far East in the near future.

On the travel side, Cox & Kings are now the official tour operator for Air India for tours to India from the United Kingdom, and other new travel facilities are being developed. Brandts is now a merchant bank of considerable

size with activities reaching out beyond Europe to other continents of the world. It's Balance Sheet discloses a capital and reserve position of £20.5 million and a strong banking business. The very special position which has been built up in shipping finance has been further exploited in 1973. They have also developed a good sterling banking business in London. A number of international lending syndicates have been organised.

The Corporate Finance Department has had a busy and successful year. The Industrial Department has done much good work which inevitably is not reflected in good

This is the last time I shall be writing an annual

This is the last time I shall be writing an annual statement of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. The name will change on the 1st January, 1975 to Grindlays Bank Ltd.



National
and

Grindlays

Bank Limited

Copies of the Report and Accounts and full Chairman's Statement may be obtained from The Secretary, 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 3DD.

Copies of the 1973 Accounts of Brands Ltd may be obtained from:
The Secretary, 36 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3AA.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

**EXECUTIVES
AVAILABLE**

**—CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANT—**

47, heavy commercial and professional experience in various countries. Self starter. Seeks reasonable position, will relocate. Resumé on request. Replies to: Box D-4, 980, Herald, Paris.

Computer Analysts Programmers

U.S.A.

We are one of the largest computer consulting corporations in North America. We have both permanent positions and 12-18-month assignments for experienced (over 3 years!) programmers and analysts in the U.S. If some of your experience is with current generation equipment (360, 370, etc.), please send brief resumé (including telephone number), in complete confidence to:

Box D 4487, Herald Tribune, Paris.

TEUR GENERAL FRANCE

un d'une entreprise moderne ayant rencontré le succès avec des produits ultra-modernes et une marketing unique, nous cherchons un chef compétent, expérimenté, mais ayant également le bon sens d'une direction efficace.

un homme entre 35 et 45 ans, ayant rempli un poste de Directeur Général en France. Expérience de Marketing, Finance, et d'Administration.

plus grande autonomie à notre directeur, donc possibilité d'utiliser son initiative et ses capacités de gestion.

un homme de la meilleure réputation dans sa branche, dynamique, expérimenté, capable de diriger une équipe.

confiance. Joignez curriculum vitae, références et photographie.

Box D-4, 491, Herald, Paris.

SWITZERLAND
GENÈVE. Old town, in luxurious building, beautifully furnished and with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, all modern comfort. Price: S.F. 350 million. Call morning: 3-41-70. Geneva.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE
ENGLISH FAMILY MOVING to France July, 1974, with exchange husband's home in country. London 434 miles, 3 bedrooms, 3 reception, garden for similar close. 1974 year. See Mr. Barrett, Chertbury Cottage, Bolnes, Sussex, U.K.

SEEK L'UNITE IN LA, large garden, 10000 sq. ft. for exchange. For contact, call 42-05-46, week days, 10-12 noon, to Mrs. B. H. Herold Paris.

FLORANCE ITALY in Paris, want 2 bedrooms, unfurnished apartment with phone. No agent. 93-61-22.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Available for purchase
Ancient farms, old estates, abandoned chapels, venerable parks, ancient gardens, manor houses and manors in
TUSCANY ITALY & FRANCE-SUD
Information from Asterfeld & Digena, Wälschertstr. 17, 8004 Zurich.
Telephone: 101 23 95 05.

PARIS AND SUBURBS
ARTIST SELLERS APARTMENT, 14th, 36 sq.m., modern, 198,850 Mmc, 100000 francs, 31 Rue Poissonnerie, Paris 14th.

REGION ORILLIERS THEORY: Beautiful dwelling, 100000 francs, 475-56-70.

SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÈS: In 17th century house, luxurious 4 room, 100000 francs, 475-56-70.

PERSONNEL WANTED
New one-story, 55,000 sq. ft., for lease near Franklin Germany, 30-ton engine machine office, 1000 sq. ft. Call: 06172-20923.

PERSONNEL WANTED
URGENT
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TRANSLATOR
(English mother tongue)
For management secretarial and technical assistance. Several years experienced shorthand-typist.
Send cv, salary requirements and references to:
Leo-Tournaï, 5 Cite Piccini, 55008 Paris, reference 4460, who will forward.

VICE PRESIDENT NATION-INTERNATIONAL INTERNATIONAL
We have three foreign-based work clothing man facturing plant. We require a Vice President who has had experience in a top administrative level, and also can manage the control of 800 employees selling to the industrial market throughout Europe and Asia based in Europe. Give full details of educational background, previous experience and salary requirements. Box 19,098, Herold, Paris.

REQUIRE WORK SECRETARY: nationality British, American, Italian or German. Tel: Fennwald 100000 francs.

PARLANS GIVERNY, 90 Rue Analco-France 82000 Lorient seek for Export Store. Must be bilingual (English-French), secretary, export experienced, with responsibility and initiative. Send cv and photo to above address.

KELLY GIRL
urgently needs
European female, German and secretaries for temporary positions. Call Paris: 6367-70, 71-09-30. London: 01-429-2014.

TELEPRINT INTERNATIONAL S.A. publishers of international press directories, is looking for general commercial agents to sell advertising space in its publications and carry a mail. Languages: Italian, German, English, French, Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese, French will be useful. Brief resume to Teleprint International S.A., 24 Via Cavour, 10121 Milano (Italy). Reference: LARO di LUMINIO, Switzerland.

AMERICAN LAW FIRM seeks English speaking bilingual secretaries for resident partner. The secretaries position of approximately 10-12 hours a day. With English mother tongue preferred. Prior law firm experience desirable but not necessary. Call Miss Boardman, Paris: 268-1915.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL of Madrid needs teachers in the following: Upper School: English, Math, Science, Social Studies, and a Guidance Counselor. Information to American School of Madrid, 100000 francs, 475-56-70.

THE WHITE CASTLE SCHWIMMER SCHOOL, Camp Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland is accepting applications for a chief assistant coach, a camp nurse, teachers, and a camp counselor. Experience in Canada or America an advantage.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER: American woman, mature, dynamic, bilingual, English mother tongue, bilingual secretary. Shortage. — Call: 06172-20923.

RETIRED American Soldier seeks employment in Germany, France, or in any challenging position. 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, bilingual, French, English, knowledge Spanish Italian, 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

FILE GRAD seeks part-time job. 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

ALROUND DESIGNER of graphic design seeks job in U.S.A., Canada, or Europe. 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED
AMERICAN 21, female, a professional, a person, tutor and companion for a 10-year-old handicapped child. 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

RETIRED NCM's Places, top professional, 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

HELP WANTED
ENGLISH-FRENCH SPEAKING man required for night and day. Must be thoroughly experienced, with good references, and drive or be able to travel. 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

FIRST-CLASS CHIEF REQUIRE who has worked at Embassy, and references essential. Salary will be employed at the highest level. 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

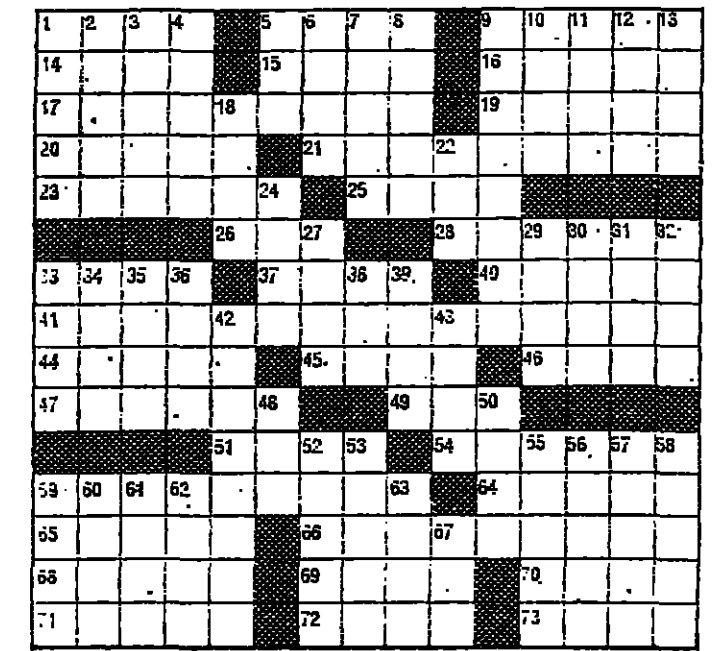
GIRL FOOD COOK wanted for 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

AT-PAIR for U.S. family, 100000 francs, 475-56-70. Box 435, B&L, Frankfurt, Germany.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Formerly, old style
- 5 Music drama, in Bonn
- 9 Defeated at chess
- 14 Japanese Premier
- 15 Seep
- 16 Branch or oil
- 17 "War and Peace" backdrop
- 19 Saltpeter
- 20 Heron
- 21 Weather occurrence
- 23 Be furious
- 25 French town
- 26 Footlike part
- 28 North wind
- 32 Folk dance
- 37 Too bad
- 40 Persian wheel
- 41 Backdrop for Bela Lugosi
- 44 Paris subway
- 45 Native of ancient Persia
- 46 They, in Italy
- 47 Tricky questions
- 49 Gabor or Peron
- 51 Pay attention
- 54 Long accounts
- 59 Intimate chat
- 64 Broadway
- 65 Knock over
- 66 "Key Largo" backdrop
- 68 Take care of
- 69 Miss Adams
- 70 Copied
- 71 Games of chance
- 72 Poetic words
- 73 Beaks
- DOWN
- 1 Curves
- 2 Buffalo home
- 3 Pack away
- 4 Eiffel, for one
- 5 Away, in
- 6 Scotland
- 6 Winnie
- 7 Taft Benson
- 8 Send
- 9 Indian movie
- 10 Dismounted
- 11 Marshal in
- 12 Anytime
- 13 Skin: Prefix
- 18 Dance part
- 22 Law degree
- 24 Letter beginning
- 27 Scanty
- 29 Routine
- 30 Cupid
- 31 Affections
- 32 Ditto
- 33 Rope fiber
- 34 Spread
- 35 Soaks flax
- 36 Land measure
- 38 Flier
- 39 Marquis de
- 42 Backdrops for Dorothy
- 43 One of Israel's 12 tribes
- 48 Inebriate
- 50 Jai
- 53 Giggle
- 55 Musical piece
- 56 Quichuan
- 57 Open-mouthed
- 58 Cygnus star
- 59 Vehicles for
- 60 Sword
- 61 —age
- 62 Within: Prefix
- 63 Larry's land
- 67 Phonebook abbr.



WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	16	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	21	Cloudy
ANAKAPUR	22	Cloudy
ATLANTA	23	Fair
BEIRUT	24	Cloudy
BERLIN	25	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	26	Cloudy
BOSTON	27	Cloudy
BRAZILIA	28	Cloudy
BURBANK	29	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	30	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	31	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	32	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	33	Cloudy
DUBLIN	34	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	35	Cloudy
FLORENCE	36	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	37	Cloudy
GENEVA	38	Cloudy
HILSBRINK	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	40	Cloudy
LA PAZ	41	Cloudy
LONDON	42	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	43	Cloudy

Temperatures: U.S. Standard
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

PEANUTS

Our magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.

No such material will be returned unless submitted with a self-addressed envelope and sufficient postage.

B.C.

"MAN CANNOT LIVE BY BREAD ALONE!"

BUZZ SAWYER

BUT SURELY I CAN DO SOMETHING, DAD.

OKAY, PEPPER. DO YOU THINK THIS... UH... DANCER LIKES YOU?

WELL... YOU'RE BLUSHING! GOOD. THEN GO BACK AND TRY TO FIND WHERE HER COINS COME FROM. WE'RE INTERESTED ONLY IN THE SNOW COLLECTION.

OH, YES. AND IN DEALING WITH ORIENTAL BELLY DANCERS, SON, A FATHER'S ADVICE IS TO BE CHARMING... SINCERE... AND ABOVE ALL... TO BE WARY!

OH, YOU BACK!

MY BOYFRIEND SAYS HE HAS ANCIENT COINS TO SELL YOU.

I CHECKED WITH MY FRIEND WHO HAS THE MONEY. HE'S INTERESTED ONLY IN A SPECIAL COLLECTION.

YES. IT'S RUMORED TO BE HERE IN ISTANBUL. HE WANTS TO BUY IT. HOW SHALL I SAY?—UNDER THE TABLE.

GOOD.

SPECIAL?

NO QUESTIONS ASKED, HEY?

MISS GALE SAYS THAT TOMORROW NIGHT WOULD BE FINE. WE'LL PICK HER UP AT SEVEN-THIRTY.

THAT'S WONDERFUL!

SHOULDN'T WE INVITE HER TO DINNER BEFORE THE SHOW?

NO REASON WHY WE SHOULDN'T! I'LL CALL HER BACK.

MISS GALE? THIS IS WADE HORTON! I NEGLECTED TO TELL YOU THAT JANIE AND I WOULD LIKE YOU TO JOIN US FOR DINNER BEFORE THE ICE SHOW TOMORROW.

THAT WOULD BE NICE.

BUT PLEASE, GUY, DON'T WANT TO IMPOSE?

THIS IS THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY WHOLE LIFE!

THAT'S NOT FUNNY, MISS CARSTAIRS. IF I DON'T FIND THAT PAPER IT WILL COST ME THE WILBERT ESTATE.

MAYBE IT'S HIDDEN IN LIVES OF FAMOUS CROCKERS.

BUT ONCE I DESTROY IT, WE CAN HELP THE OLD LADY TO A QUICK AND FINAL REST!

SSH, WIGGERS! NOW'S OUR CHANCE...

PSST, MISS WILBERT: CAN YOU TELL US ABOUT THAT HIDDEN PAPER NOW?

YES, CHILD, I'M GLAD YOU'VE COME.

HE DISMISSED COOKE AND HID THE PAPER WHERE THE SCAMP WOULD NEVER FIND IT.

BUT... I CAN'T REMEMBER.

THOU

LULBY

FLOWE

PRYSAT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

Incidentally, how do you get here?

BOOKS

ANNA PAVLOVA

By Oleg Kerensky. E.P. Dutton & Co. 180 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anna Kisselgoff

RACE horses have been named after Vaslav Nijinsky and Joe Namath, and a meringue dessert has been named after Anna Pavlova. Like Nijinsky, with whom she danced early in her career, Pavlova was one of the first pop stars of the century.

No better symbol exists of ballet's ability for mass appeal (were you taught that ballet was an entertainment for the elite?) than this epitome of the Russian ballerina. Although she lived from 1881 to 1931, before the television age her name was known to millions.

Interest in ballet is again reaching epidemic proportions, and as Mr. Kerensky's timely biography reminds us, no dancer toured more extensively than Pavlova. Between 1910 and her death, her company covered 350,000 miles across Europe, Latin America, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Java, Singapore and on several national tours in the United States.

The Pavlova company and Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes were rivals, often playing against each other, as in New York and Buenos Aires. The traditional view is that Diaghilev was the revolutionary and modernist in ballet, while Pavlova was the conservative, relying upon versions of the 19th-century classics or new vehicles for herself, whose romanticism summed up the past rather than looked ahead.

Mr. Kerensky, a British ballet critic who also happens to be the grandson of Alexander Kerensky, head of Russia's provisional government in 1917, does not drastically alter this image. He points out correctly that the public came to see Pavlova and not the ballet.

Yet hindsight now makes clear that Pavlova's devotion to classicism (as exemplified in her production of "The Sleeping Beauty," the first staged outside Russia) foreshadowed Diaghilev's own return to classicism and attraction to neoclassicism—as represented by his company's last ballet master, George Balanchine.

As Mr. Kerensky notes, a public that demanded the old favorites frequently kept Pavlova from innovating too freely, but she was definitely interested in certain experiments. Many of her ideas now have a contemporary ring: a ballet without music (Hello, "Movements" by Jerome Robbins); a fusion of ballet and Indian classical dance ("Greetings, 'Bakhti' by Maurice Béjart); a mixture of acrobatics and ballet ("Jail, 'Moszkowski Walks' and all the other Bolshoi Ballet 'Highlights' duets).

But, perhaps it was at her so-called sentimental that Pavlova was most modern. Her famed solos, beginning with "The Dying Swan" and short diversions, were not autobiographical, but they were expressions of an "inner emotion" new to ballet and were extensions of her personality. Because Pavlova's vocabulary was grounded in classic ballet, the fact that her personal expression was as strong as that found in what became known as modern dance has been overlooked.

An individualist—the very reason she formed her own company rather than remain with the Russian Imperial Theatre, or Diaghilev—Pavlova left her stamp on every ballet she touched. It is a pity Mr. Kerensky does not quote Vera Kravoska, the Soviet ballerina, on how Pavlova, in effect, co-choreographed her famous solo with Michel Fokine. Originally called "The Swan" and conceived as a nature study, its thematic image was one of proud bird floating into repose. Becoming increasingly sharper in her movements with their classicism softened by a "plasticity" influenced by Isadora Duncan, Pavlova turned the dance into a tragic metaphor—portraying a wounded swan's struggle against death. "The Dying Swan" as it is now commonly called, became a symbol of human or spiritual despair.

Mr. Kerensky seems less interested in such artistic appraisals of a dancer he never saw than in composing a psychological portrait of the woman behind the artist. Most of his material is familiar from earlier Pavlova biographies. His "revelations," however, are startling and undocumented except through hearsay and gossip.

In this category are the statements that Pavlova was the illegitimate daughter of Lazar Polakoff, a member of a Jewish banking family; that the Polakoffs and the dancer Ida Rubinstein were descendants of a Georgian dancing sect; that Pavlova may have agreed to do intelligence work in Germany for the czarist government; that, in Mr. Kerensky's words, "I have been told... she preferred some form of oral sex."

Pavlova's parentage has always been treated as a mystery. In his biography of Nijinsky, Richard Buckle stated flatly that her mother was a "Jewish landlady" in St. Petersburg. Given the fact that the only Jews allowed to live outside the pale of settlement by the czarist government were professionals and businessmen, the chances of a member of the Jewish proletariat, a landlady, living in the then Russian capital, are highly unlikely. Mr. Kerensky's belief in the Polakoff version, on the other hand, rests merely on a remark made to an émigré friend.

Equally suspect is the idea that the Polakoffs and Ida Rubinstein came from a dancing sect, and the spy story merely makes good reading.

Mr. Kerensky's unattributed speculations on Pavlova's sex life smack of the Ken Russellism that mars this otherwise readable and useful book. The theme of Mr. Russell's filmed biographies of Tchaikovsky, Isadora Duncan and other artists has been the gap he sees between their creative achievement and their supposedly less noble personal life. Mr. Kerensky does not always force the reader but this tendency, ostensibly meant to illuminate an artist's life and work but actually leading us astray, is there. Here is one of the author's verdicts:

"Pavlova's strong ambition to be a great ballerina may well have been the result of desire to overcome the disadvantages of illegitimate birth and of childhood poverty. Her enthusiasm and empathy for the most sentimental and romantic types of ballet were probably a symptom of sexual nonfulfillment." Rubbish.

Anna Kisselgoff is a dance critic for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal West took full advantage of an unassuming opponent, who took his partnership from the trying pan.

North opened with a weak two-bid in spades. West balanced with a double, which his partner was happy to pass for penalties. This contract should fail by two tricks for a penalty of 500—bad for North-South, but not disastrous, since East-West can make 600 in three no-trump if they reach that contract and judge the play accurately.

However, South decided for no good reason that he could do better in some other suit at the three-level. He tried an SOS redouble, demanding that North pick another suit, and East-West were happy to keep doubling. Eventually, South found himself in three diamonds doubled.

The defense began with two high clubs and a club ruff. East shifted to a heart, and South's king was taken by the ace. West shifted to a trump, aiming to stop heart ruffs, and East took the ace. Another trump would have left South with just six tricks, but he was given a chance to dig his grave even deeper when East returned the spade queen.

South took his two spade winners, discarding a heart, and led the remaining heart from dummy.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North: East: South: West:

Pass: Pass: Pass: Dbl.

Pass: Pass: Redbl: Pass

3♣: Pass: Pass: Dbl.

Pass: Pass: 3♦: Dbl.

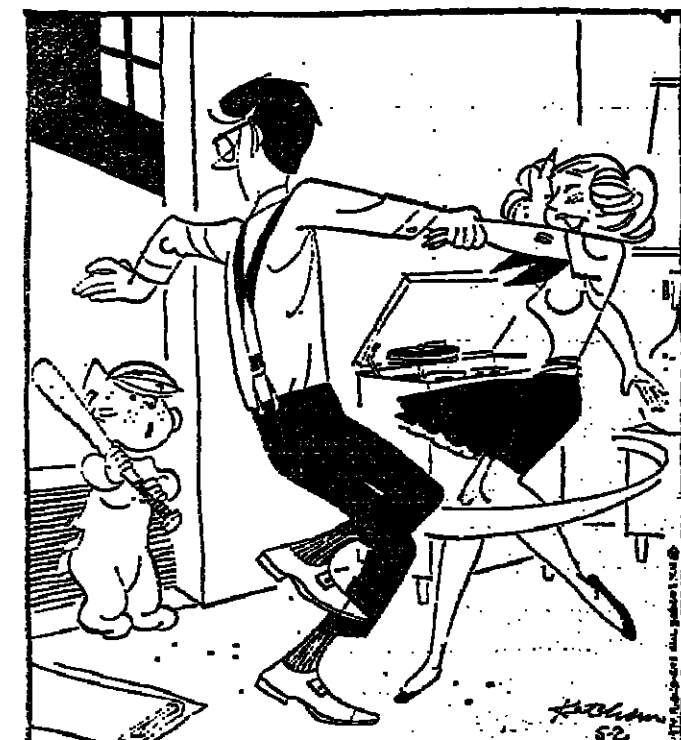
Pass: Pass: Pass: Pass

West led the club king.

WEST: 1076
EAST: 1076
SOUTH: 1076
NORTH: 1076

WEST: 1076
EAST: 1076
SOUTH: 1076
NORTH: 1076

DENNIS THE MENACE



GEE WHIZ... I THOUGHT YOU WAS FIGHTING WITH BURGLARS, OR SOMETHIN'!

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS	
ADVERTISING	
May 1, 1974	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following marginal symbols: (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly; (d)—daily; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.	
ALBUQUERQUE	16 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	21 Cloudy
ANAKAPUR	22 Cloudy
ATLANTA	23 Fair
BEIRUT	24 Cloudy
BERLIN	25 Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	26 Cloudy
BOSTON	27 Cloudy
BRAZILIA	28 Cloudy
BURBANK	29 Cloudy
CALCUTTA	30 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	31 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	32 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	33 Cloudy
DUBLIN	34 Cloudy
EDINBURGH	35 Cloudy
FLORENCE	36 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	37 Cloudy
GENEVA	38 Cloudy
HILSBRINK	39 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	40 Cloudy
LA PAZ	41 Cloudy
LONDON	42 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	43 Cloudy

Temperatures: U.S. Standard
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

England Ousts Ramsey

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, May 1 (UPI)—Sir Alf Ramsey's 11-year reign at the top of English football ended abruptly today with a Football Association statement that it has fired him as manager of the national team.

"A unanimous recommendation was submitted to the executive committee that Sir Alf Ramsey should be replaced as the England team manager," the statement said. "This recommendation was accepted unanimously."

FA officials later made it clear that the man who won a knight-hood piloting England to the World Cup victory in 1966 but saw it eliminated this year had not gone voluntarily. The FA said the decision was taken in the light of England's "future policy in respect of the promotion of international football." It said a special subcommittee was set up in February to study the "Ramsey question."

Joe Mercer, general manager of the First Division Coventry City squad, was named as caretaker manager until a permanent one could be found. Ted Croker, FA secretary, said the position would be "advertised nationally."

Ramsey was named manager Oct. 25, 1962. In his first game in complete charge, France drubbed England, 5-3.

But that unhappy introduction was followed by a steady build-up which culminated in the World Cup title in 1966. Ramsey's record was impressive—of 113 games, his team won 69, drew 27 and lost only 17. England scored 224 goals and conceded 89.

But criticism piled high around Sir Alf, however, when his latest team never regained the form of the "Wingless Wonders" who beat West Germany, 4-2, at

Wembley for the World Cup title. Fans and players charged that Ramsey's outdated tactics and lack of new ideas were responsible for England's disastrous slump. Ramsey kept many of his old stars on the national team and kept on playing with a defense-oriented style called "4-4-2." It effectively abolished traditional wingers and substituted overlapping fullbacks.

In the 1970 World Cup, England lost to West Germany in the quarterfinals. Last October, the team faced its ultimate humiliation when it failed to qualify for this year's Cup.

"I share the sadness that this sort of thing has to happen," Croker said after today's statement. "Sir Alf has achieved a tremendous amount."

"We say goodbye to a real gentleman with a fine record," said football league president Len Shipman.

"This will be a tremendous loss to football," said Harold Shepherdson, trainer for 162 English internationals and Ramsey's right-hand man.

Ramsey, 54, was not available for comment. Friends said he had gone away for a week or more with his wife. A close associate said the ex-manager was "very badly shaken."

The associate, who asked not to be named, said: "Sir Alf was told last week. He did not have an inkling that this was coming. He has cleared his desk and I do not think he will come back."

While his future was being decided, Ramsey was rebuilding the team in preparation for a busy program ahead. England has seven matches during the next few weeks, including games

against World Cup finalists Argentina, East Germany and Yugoslavia.

It has been only in the last few months that he acknowledged it was time for change. He started to remodel the team. But the move came too late for him.

His soccer philosophy has always been the same: "I am employed to win football matches," he once said.

Ramsey, a classic fullback in the English tradition, won 33 international caps during his playing career with Southampton and Tottenham Hotspur. He began his managing days at Ipswich Town in 1955 and in seven years, with a team of other clubs' rejects, won the Third, Second and First Division championships.



Sir Alf Ramsey
...unwanted.

Atletico Madrid's Rough Play Proves Costly But Successful

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 29 (UPI)—Lorenzo lies across British football. Certainly it will be over Wembley on May 22 when the Argentine national team plays England here for the first time since the notorious World Cup quarter-final game of 1966 when Alf Ramsey accused Juan Carlos Lorenzo's team of "acting as animals," a phrase that has stayed down the years.

That Atletico should be in the final at the expense of Celtic, after the Spaniards' deplorably and cynically violent performance in the first leg at Glasgow, was a travesty, and a blow to football. Not that I deny their superiority to Celtic, which was all the more reason to deplore their viciousness in Glasgow. But their success represents a triumph for spilled brutality, and another lesson by UEFA, the European Football Association, Jack Stern, the Celtic manager, had every right to protest bitterly that UEFA should have forced Celtic to play the return leg in Madrid, where the atmosphere was predictably a cauldron of noisy hatred.

[In Geneva today, the UEFA announced that it had fined Atletico Madrid 100,000 Swiss francs (about \$30,000)—the highest penalty it has ever imposed—for its conduct in the European Cup match against Celtic, Reuters reported.

UEFA also banned for three matches three Atletico players sent off in the first leg tie at Parkhead Stadium, Glasgow, on April 10. The suspensions mean that Ayala, Dias and Quique will miss Atletico's match against Bayern, Reuters said.]

Bayern, as expected, made short work of Ujpest in the return game, and seems to have struck form again at the best possible moment. Hungarian football, indeed, has recently taken a tremendous mauling in West Germany. The national team was thrashed, 5-0, by a West German side which did not include the likes of Netzer, Overath or Heynckes, but in which Beckenbauer was supreme. Afterwards, the Hungarians generously saluted the West Germans as the future winners of the World Cup. Franz Beckenbauer, particularly, is in sublime form. Let us hope that, in the Brussels match, he escapes the fate that befell him in the 1970 World Cup semifinal.

West Germany seemed well on top of the game when Beckenbauer was cruelly chopped down and had to play the half-hour of extra time with his arm in a sling, Italy winning the match, 4-3.

West Germany seemed well on top of the game when Beckenbauer was cruelly chopped down and had to play the half-hour of extra time with his arm in a sling, Italy winning the match, 4-3.

The shadow of Juan Carlos

Flyers Lead Rangers, 3-2 Bruins Move to Finals By Eliminating Hawks

CHICAGO, May 1 (UPI)—Greg Sheppard fired his ninth goal in 10 playoff games with 1 minute 49 seconds to play last night to lead the Boston Bruins to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago Black Hawks and a place in the finals of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs for the third time in the last five years.

Sheppard's goal hit the pads of Chicago goalie Tony Esposito and caromed into the net to give the Bruins the best-of-seven semifinal series, four victories to two.

It was the fourth time the Bruins have beaten the Black Hawks in Stanley Cup competition; the Hawks never have won a playoff series from the Bruins.

Sheppard's goal highlighted almost 14 minutes of tense action after Len Triggs scored for the Black Hawks on a power play at 4:18 of the last period to tie the score at 2-2.

Twenty-three seconds later, Hawks' coach Billy Reay pulled Esposito from the goal. Ten seconds after that, the goalie's brother, Boston center Phil Esposito, scored into the empty net. It was his seventh goal of the playoffs.

MacLesh's ninth goal of the playoffs, after 17:39 of the second period, gave the Flyers a 2-1 lead and he added his 10th into an open net with less than a minute left in the game.

MacLesh fired the lead goal past New York goaltender Ed Giacomin through a screen set up by teammate Gary Dornhoefer.

Defenseman Tom Bladen, filling in for the injured Barry Ashbee, ignited a second-period Flyers rally when he scored to tie it at 1-1 at 6:48 of the middle period.

The Rangers had jumped out in front in the first period on a goal by Pete Stemkowski at 6:16. A controlled play through most of the opening period.

Torres Tie Series

CHICAGO, May 1 (UPI)—Guy Trotter's hat trick, three goals, and a second-period rally carried the Toronto Toros to a 4-2 victory over the Chicago Cougars last night in a World Hockey Association playoff game. The triumph squared the best-of-seven-game series at two games each.



VICTIM OF WILDLNESS—Player and trainer rush to the aid of Boston's Doug Griffin after he was hit near the ear by a fast ball from Nolan Ryan of California.

Angels' Ryan Regains His Control

BOSTON, May 1 (AP)—Strikeout king Nolan Ryan knocked Boston's Doug Griffin unconscious with a fast ball but overcame early wildness in pitching the California Angels past the Boston Red Sox, 16-6, last night.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

Ryan hit Griffin above the left ear in the first inning. The second baseman carried over the field on a stretcher and returned to the dugout.

in the ninth inning to give New York an 8-7 triumph.

Felix Millen's third, single

knocked off the winning rally.

After Rusty Staub hit into a

fielder's choice and Teddy

Martinez ran for him, Clem Jones

singled to put runners on first

and second. Relief ace Mike

Marshall came in and Miller

grounded him with his two-bagger

over Willie Crawford's head in

right field. The loss went to Jim

Brewer, third of four Dodger

pitchers.

Padres 2, Expos 1

At San Diego, Enzo Hernandez

singled to center to open the sixth

inning, took second on a balk.

Wednesday

Giants Top Phils

On 9-Run Inning

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1

(UPI)—Gary Matthews, Gary

Maddox and Bobby Bonds each

drove in a pair of runs during a

nine-run fifth-inning rally today

that carried the San Francisco

Giants to a 13-6 victory over the

Philadelphia Phillies.

Matthews broke a batting slump

with a homer and three singles

while Maddox increased his

batting average to .370 with a

double and two singles. Bonds

contributed a double to a 14-hit

attack against four Philadelphia

pitchers.

Yanks 4, A's 3

At New York, Ron Blomberg

tied the score with a sixth-inning

homer, then drove in the winning

run with an eighth-inning double

to lead the Yankees to a 4-3

victory over Oakland, Blomberg,

the designated hitter, opened the

sixth with a homer, his fourth

of the season, off Jim Hunter,

tying the score at 3-3. He then

drove sharply along the right-

field foul line in the eighth

inning, scoring Bobby Murcer, who

opened the inning with a double,

with the winning run.

Pat Dobson, winning for the

second time in five decisions, al-

lowed seven hits, including Joe

Rudi's second homer of the season

in the eighth and two-thirds in-

nings before being relieved by

Stacy Lyle. Lyle got Jesus

Alou to pop out and end the

game, pinning Hunter with his

second loss against four victories.

Angels 4, Red Sox 2

At Boston, Ellis Rodriguez

drove home what proved to be

the winning run in the fourth

inning to help Bill Stoneman to

his first American League victory

as California beat the Red Sox,

4-2.

Monday's, Tuesday's Line Scores

MONDAY'S GAMES			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Chicago	..... 010 100 000-2 3 7 1	John. Hugh (5), Brewer (8), Mar-
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	tin and Ferguson. W-x Miller (4)
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	Br. Brewer (8-1). ER-Russell (5-1)
Los Angeles	..... 011, Todd (3), Murrie (4)	Philadelphia..... 000 000 100-5 1 2
St. Louis	..... 010, Roeben (6), Krennert (6) and	San Francisco..... 100 000 000-13 6 2
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-10 7 2	San Diego..... 000 000 000-13 6 2
Boston	..... 014-ER. L-May 3 (3d, 4th)	Los Angeles..... 011, Roeben (6), Krennert (6)
New York	..... 000 000 000-1 1-18 2	(4) and Booth, Caldwell, Barr
San Antonio	..... 418 000 000-3 4 2	Sosa (6), Moffitt (6) and Rader.
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-10 7 2	St. Louis..... 011, Moffitt (4),
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	Bova (1st).
San Francisco 000 000 000-13 6 2	AMERICAN LEAGUE	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	Cleveland..... 000 000 000-13 6 2
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	Minneapolis..... 000 000 000-13 6 2
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	St. Paul..... 000 000 000-13 6 2
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	Hyattsville (2-3), Corbin (3), Burgess
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	(4) and Kinsley. W-Peterson (1-1)
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	San Francisco..... 000 000 000-13 6 2
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	California..... 100 000 000-13 6 2
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	Ryan..... 000 000 000-13 6 2
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	San Diego..... 000 000 000-13 6 2
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	St. Paul (2-3) and Rodriguez; Ch
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	Monigumery (6). L-Cleveland (1)
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	ER-Chalk (1st), McCallife (1st)
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Diego	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Los Angeles	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
St. Louis	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Cincinnati	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Boston	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
New York	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Antonio	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Atlanta	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
Philadelphia	..... 000 000 000-13 6 2	
San Francisco	..... 000 000	

Mary Blume

Every Kentucky Derby Is an Event —But This Year's Is the 100th

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Some Kentucky Derbies are more important than others. Last year's had record-breaking crowds, record-breaking bets and record-breaking Secretariat, and this year's Derby on May 4 will be the 100th to be run—but in Kentucky you'd better believe that every single Derby is an event if not to make the world shake, at least to make it tremble visibly. As Irvin S. Cobb, the syndicated sage of Paducah, Ky., once observed:

"Until you go to Kentucky and with your own eyes behold the Derby, you ain't never seen nothing!"

The one-and-a-quarter mile classic for three-year-olds may not in fact be the world's greatest horse race, but it would

be churlish to think so in this most gracious of cities where every Derby tradition is cherished and maintained. The charming little Kentucky Derby Museum tucked behind the Downs race course not only has souvenirs of past winners and the brightly colored silk purses local belles made for the prize money (the purses were hung at the finish line to be grabbed by the winning jockey), but it also offers a souvenir of the "My Old Kentucky Home" and a description of how Mrs. Kinsley Walker has since 1831 made the winning horse's blanket of roses ("using green buttonhole thread she sews each rose three times").

Never, Mrs. Walker declares, "has a single rose fallen off before being put on the horse."

The Centennial Derby is to a degree a national event (the United States has issued a 10-cent commemorative stamp showing a field of 10 horses in an apparent dead heat), but it is mostly a Kentucky fete. The Courier-Journal, which ran an ill-tempered Derby Day editorial last year ("The nation's most prominent celebration of avarice has its 99th renewal at Churchill Downs today"), has become feverish enough to publish, for the 100th Derby, a special recipe for Bourbon Hot Dogs ("If the liquid evaporates too much, add more bourbon").

Other special events include bicycle, balloon and, possibly, great steamboat races, and the election in Silverton, Ky., of the world's largest sundae, 8 feet high, with 230 gallons of ice cream, flavor unspecified. Kentucky colonels and their ladies are having a banquet and a barbecue, a department store is advertising thoroughbred fashion in sizes 12 1/2 to 14 1/2, and a Louisville Times reporter excitedly announces that this year's Derby Queen will sport a brand new red velvet robe instead of having to wear the

hand-me-down New Orleans Mardi Gras robes Derby Queens have worn for the past 12 years.

The winner of the Centennial Derby will get a gold cup worth three times the usual trophy (the price of gold has gone up, also this year's cup is encrusted with diamonds and emeralds). The 75th Derby Cup had diamonds only. Another trophy will be presented at this year's Derby by the star guest, Princess Margaret, who will attend the Derby with her husband Lord Snowdon.

The Snowdons will be staying in the former stable quarters of C. V. Whitney's first wife, and will meet a limited number of gentry, but a local paper has offered question and answer advice on how the common reader should react in case he runs into the princess:

Q. What is a proper topic of conversation?

A. She will initiate the talk if she wants to.

One of the more durable features of this year's centenary is Peter Chew's excellent new book, "The Kentucky Derby: The First Hundred Years" (Houghton Mifflin), an historic account from the early days when flamboyant Col. Matt Winn promoted a local race into one of America's best-known sporting events to the career of Secretariat who, even before his three-year-old debut, had been syndicated for a price (\$345 an ounce) greater than the cost of gold.

The Derby has been won by 91 colts, seven fillies and one filly (Regret) in 1915. Fifty-two of the first 61 winners carried the blood of Lexington, a descendant of Diomed, the winner of the first Epsom Derby in England. Seventy-six winners were foaled in Kentucky and only one was not foaled in the United States.

Eddie Araro rode five winners, Ben A. Jones trained six winners, and Calumet Farms sent out a record-breaking eight winners starting with Whirlaway (as Red Smith



Jockey Ron Turcotte and Secretariat after the 1973 Kentucky Derby.

wrote, "Calumet laid it over the competition like ice cream over spinach").

In the first Derby there was only one white jockey out of 15, and black jockeys won 15 out of the first 26 Derbies. Jimmy Winkfield, the black jockey who won twice and finally retired to France where he died at 91 in March, thought that black jockeys were easier to see once the profession became profitable. A trainer attributes the change to the difficulty in finding small enough blacks these days.

The Derby has apparently long been reputed for its roughness, and even worse for the brutal owners who ran their winners past breaking point at other races to cash in on their Derby reputation. Then there was the 1968 scandal over Daner's image, a disqualified winner, though Red Smith had pointed out, doping was an old habit: "St. Barton, America's first triple crown winner who took the Derby in 1915, is celebrated as one of the great hopeheads of history."

The great Man O' War never ran in the Derby, but some very queer specimens have. Weeks before the race the size of the field is always enormous—to be eligible for the Derby a thoroughbred must merely be registered with the Jockey Club—and one of the queerest entries ever was One Eyed Tom, in 1972, who had never run in a race or been schooled for a starting gate. His owner was finally pressured into scratching him. There are some who think the Derby should be made an invitational race, and some selection process seems inevitable.

Of the winners, Whirlaway, was baby ("as nervous as a cat in a roomful of rocking chairs," said his trainer, Dan S. Commey), was blessed by Archbishop Emmanual Milingo of Zambia before the race, and Commey's trainer thought he didn't bother even to attend the Derby.

The Kentucky Derby was founded by Col. M. Lewis

Clark, Jr., and on the morning of the first race the Courier-Journal predicted that Derby Day would be "a long series of annual turf festivities which we confidently expect our grandchildren 100 years hence to celebrate in glorious continuous rejoicings."

So glorious are the rejoicings, and so continuous will they be, that the State of Kentucky has also decided to celebrate an important birthday, the 200th, this year. In fact Kentucky did not become a state until 1792 but, as a member of the Bicentennial committee told reporter Billy Reed, "In 1976 the 15 Eastern seaboard states are going to get all the publicity and everything we want to get out ahead of them."

Kentucky will of course celebrate the nation's bicentennial in 1976 and will re-observe its own statehood in 1992. In the meantime the bicentennial committee will prolong the Derby's centennial festivities with a summer-long program of activities. So happy birthday, whoever it is.

George C. Wallace Jr. PEOPLE: And a Social Problem

As part of a social problems class project at Huntingdon College in Montgomery, Ala., a young white man went apartment hunting with a black woman, posing as an engaged couple. The black student was Evelyn R. Ruffin, and her "husband" was George C. Wallace Jr., son of the governor of Alabama. "I only told Daddy that we were having a sociological experiment at school," said young Wallace. "It gave me a lot of insight into people. I thought the attitudes would be worse, but the times are changing. At first they looked at us, looked away and then acted like we had knocked the breath out of them. Of four apartments completely visited, Wallace said, the manager of only one showed them a model apartment. "The others gave us the cold shoulder."

Author André Malraux, 73, former French minister of culture, died May 1. He was 73. Malraux was a French writer, philosopher, and politician. He was a member of the Académie Française and the Académie des Beaux-Arts. He was a member of the Académie des Sciences, Lettres et Arts. He was a member of the Académie des Sciences, Lettres et Arts.

Athens police investigating the death of a rag-clad tinker have discovered that the dead man had more than \$1 million and left 10 controversial wills. The tinker, Nicholas Nektaris, died of a heart attack in the Athens flea market. An address found on the body led police to the tinker's home—a \$500,000 house in the city's most exclusive neighborhood. Despite all his money and his real estate holdings, Nektaris had said nothing about his fortune and left 10 controversial wills for 30 years. Friends quoted the dead man as telling them shortly before his death: "When I die, I'm going to make everybody remember me."

Jelle Nixon Eisenhower said Monday that former White House aide John Dean had died about her father, and that in what the Watergate matter is all about. She said that Dean's "character" had not been improved by the acquittal of former Nixon cabinet officers, Maurice Evans and John Mitchell, on charges of perjury and conspiracy. When asked if that meant she was saying that Dean had lied in his accusations and the President's role, Nixon's 34-year-old daughter said heatedly, "Of course, he's lying about my father—that's what this is all about. He's the only witness who

has accused my father of anything." Mrs. Eisenhower made her comments during a White House appearance on behalf of a cystic fibrosis fund-raising campaign.

Smuggling charges against one of Ugandan President Idi Amin's ex-wives were dropped Tuesday during a court hearing in Tororo. The prosecution withdrew the charge, according to Radio Uganda, after Amin's former wife, Mary Malama, pleaded guilty to acting as a traveling wholesaler without the necessary license. She and two men were fined 800 shillings (about \$100). Two other men who pleaded not guilty will be tried on May 20. All five had been arrested early last month at a customs post on the Uganda-Kenya border and all denied the smuggling charge—attempts to export five boxes of textiles packed in a manner likely to deceive customs officials.

RECOVERING: Judy Agnew, wife of former Vice President Spiro Agnew, was reported in good condition Tuesday afternoon after having had a hysterectomy in St. Joseph's Hospital, Towson, Md., that morning. NAMED: John F. Kennedy, who was to walk on the moon, asking chief of the astronaut office at Space Center, Houston. Young, a 43-year-old Navy captain, will take over from Alan Shepard, who will serve as a senior adviser. Young flew two Gemini and two Apollo missions and was commander of Apollo-16, making man's fifth landing on the moon. HONORED: Film director Alfred Hitchcock, 74, at a gala show of his movies at Lincoln Center, New York. About 2,800 people were there to pay tribute to Hitchcock, now in his 50th year as a movie director, and raise money (\$80,000) for the Lincoln Center Film Society.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD OR ENTER YOUR SUBSCRIPTION at our office nearest you

ALBANY: Mr. McKim White, 100 West 11th, Albany, N.Y. 12202. Tel: 426-4444.

BALTIMORE: Mr. Bill Pincus, 7700 E. Pratt, Baltimore, Md. 21208. Tel: 341-2421.

BOSTON: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109. Tel: 523-2421.

BUFFALO: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203. Tel: 829-2421.

CHICAGO: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill. 60601. Tel: 432-2421.

CINCINNATI: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. Tel: 521-2421.

CLEVELAND: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Cleveland, Ohio 44115. Tel: 521-2421.

DALLAS: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Dallas, Texas 75201. Tel: 521-2421.

DENVER: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Denver, Colo. 80202. Tel: 521-2421.

DETROIT: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Detroit, Mich. 48201. Tel: 521-2421.

HARTFORD: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Hartford, Conn. 06101. Tel: 521-2421.

HONOLULU: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96801. Tel: 521-2421.

KANSAS CITY: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Kansas City, Mo. 64101. Tel: 521-2421.

LOS ANGELES: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90001. Tel: 521-2421.

MEMPHIS: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Memphis, Tenn. 38101. Tel: 521-2421.

MILWAUKEE: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53201. Tel: 521-2421.

MINNEAPOLIS: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55401. Tel: 521-2421.

MOBILE: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Mobile, Ala. 36601. Tel: 521-2421.

MONTREAL: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Montreal, Quebec H3A 1A1. Tel: 521-2421.

MURKIN: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Murkin, N.Y. 12201. Tel: 521-2421.

NASHVILLE: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Nashville, Tenn. 37201. Tel: 521-2421.

NEW YORK: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

NEWARK: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Newark, N.J. 07101. Tel: 521-2421.

PHILADELPHIA: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101. Tel: 521-2421.

PITTSBURGH: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15201. Tel: 521-2421.

RICHMOND: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Richmond, Va. 23201. Tel: 521-2421.

SAN FRANCISCO: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., San Francisco, Calif. 94101. Tel: 521-2421.

SEATTLE: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Seattle, Wash. 98101. Tel: 521-2421.

SINGAPORE: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Singapore, Singapore. Tel: 521-2421.

SPRINGFIELD: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Springfield, Ill. 62701. Tel: 521-2421.

ST. LOUIS: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101. Tel: 521-2421.

ST. PAUL: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Tel: 521-2421.

TAMPA: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Tampa, Fla. 33601. Tel: 521-2421.

WASHINGTON: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Washington, D.C. 20001. Tel: 521-2421.

WICHITA: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Wichita, Kan. 67201. Tel: 521-2421.

WILMINGTON: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Wilmington, Del. 19801. Tel: 521-2421.

YONKERS: Mr. John J. O'Connell, 100 State St., Yonkers, N.Y. 10701. Tel: 521-2421.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FRIENDS: Your support is appreciated. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

SAILOAT HARDWARE

We have the most complete stock of sailboat hardware in the world. We carry everything you need for your sailboat, from sails to hardware. We are located at 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

AINSTY INTERNATIONAL

Principal requirements: fluent English, knowledge of current political and legal situation in South-East Asia. Interest in human rights and political movements. Work includes: interviewing individuals, preparing reports, editing, translation, etc. Send resume to: Ainsty International, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

U.S. TAXES REDUCED LEGALLY

Read how in the latest exclusive report from the U.S. Tax Authority. This report shows how you can reduce your U.S. taxes legally. Send for your free copy to: U.S. Tax Authority, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

EDUCATION

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH! An advertisement course with fun. All you need is a French dictionary. Send for your free copy to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

FOR SALE & WANTED

AMERICAN AIRSTREAM (Caravan). 1974 model, 12' x 12', 12' x 12', 12' x 12'. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

OVERLAND ADVENTURES through Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR EUROPEAN OFFICE in Zurich, Switzerland. Fully equipped at your fingertips in Switzerland. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

GENEVA

Full Service is our Business. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

YOUR OFFICE

in BRUSSELS. European Office System SA. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ELECTRONUM

Foreign Trade Company. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

EDUCATION

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH! An advertisement course with fun. All you need is a French dictionary. Send for your free copy to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

FOR SALE & WANTED

AMERICAN AIRSTREAM (Caravan). 1974 model, 12' x 12', 12' x 12', 12' x 12'. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

OVERLAND ADVENTURES through Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR EUROPEAN OFFICE in Zurich, Switzerland. Fully equipped at your fingertips in Switzerland. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

GENEVA

Full Service is our Business. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

YOUR OFFICE

in BRUSSELS. European Office System SA. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ELECTRONUM

Foreign Trade Company. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

EDUCATION

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH! An advertisement course with fun. All you need is a French dictionary. Send for your free copy to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

FOR SALE & WANTED

AMERICAN AIRSTREAM (Caravan). 1974 model, 12' x 12', 12' x 12', 12' x 12'. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

OVERLAND ADVENTURES through Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR EUROPEAN OFFICE in Zurich, Switzerland. Fully equipped at your fingertips in Switzerland. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

GENEVA

Full Service is our Business. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

YOUR OFFICE

in BRUSSELS. European Office System SA. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ELECTRONUM

Foreign Trade Company. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

EDUCATION

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH! An advertisement course with fun. All you need is a French dictionary. Send for your free copy to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

FOR SALE & WANTED

AMERICAN AIRSTREAM (Caravan). 1974 model, 12' x 12', 12' x 12', 12' x 12'. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

OVERLAND ADVENTURES through Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR EUROPEAN OFFICE in Zurich, Switzerland. Fully equipped at your fingertips in Switzerland. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

GENEVA

Full Service is our Business. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

YOUR OFFICE

in BRUSSELS. European Office System SA. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ELECTRONUM

Foreign Trade Company. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

EDUCATION

You have a date with us TO SPEAK FRENCH! An advertisement course with fun. All you need is a French dictionary. Send for your free copy to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.

FOR SALE & WANTED

AMERICAN AIRSTREAM (Caravan). 1974 model, 12' x 12', 12' x 12', 12' x 12'. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

OVERLAND ADVENTURES through Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, etc. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR EUROPEAN OFFICE in Zurich, Switzerland. Fully equipped at your fingertips in Switzerland. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

GENEVA

Full Service is our Business. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

YOUR OFFICE

in BRUSSELS. European Office System SA. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ELECTRONUM

Foreign Trade Company. Call for details. Tel: 521-2421.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DISCOUNT up to 50% on PREPARED. We are now accepting subscriptions for the year 1974. The subscription price is \$10.00. Please send your subscription to: The Overseas American, 100 State St., New York, N.Y. 10001. Tel: 521-2421.